PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1824. ublished by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 MARKET STREET, three doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or \$8 if not paid during the year—Anvantusements inserted at the customers and the second street of the customers and the customers are also as a second street of the customers are also as a second street of the customers are also as a second street of the customers are a second street of the customers are also as a second street of the customers are a second street of the customers and the customers are a second street of t



ORIGINAL POETRY.

LA FAYETTE. Let the bosom of every kind patriot glow, And the glory of triumph and honour bestow, On him, who in war did a Nation defend, America's champion, her hero, and friend. Our hearts tow'rds him shall with gratitude how; We'll wreathe the bright laurels of fame for his brow. And long shall the banner of Liberty wave.

O'er the name of our Chieftain—La Fayette the brave

We will half to our shores with patriot pride. The warrior who fought by Washington's side; and with applause Long, long shall his m firmly defended Liberty's cause. Who firmly determed that Sage-ever welcome thou'lt be Turke welcome that Sage-ever welcome thou'lt be Turke land of the Free; And long shall the banner of Liberty wave O'er the name of our Chieftain—La Fayette the brave

TO MISS S. F.

Lady! bere's a wreath for thee, Friendship's green buds gem it.— Oh, indy! take this wreath from me, Though all besides contemn it. sient flowers will perish But friendship's wrenth, ah! oberish For ever, in the mind

Oh lady! there is sicaling Along thy virgin ch That heavenly glow of feeling Though silent the expression, What language could unfold So well the heart's impression,

Life's piensures all shall vanish, Thy image from my mind;-Indelibly, 'twill linger Engraved by mem'ry's finger Upon its lasting page.

And when thy years are shaded By time's corroding power, Still, in my heart, unfaded, that blissful hour, Friendship alone can apeak, And saw it likewise stealing Along thy cherub cheek.

TO W

Of joys that once around thee smil'd.

When gay delights of peace were thine,

And have those haleyon moments fled, Those hours to thy remembrance dear Hath sorrow o'er thy besom shed A gloom, without a hope to cheer?

Ah! why would dark misfortunes lower To cloud with care thy manly brow?— And will no kind assuasive power Sweet hours of bliss again bestow?

Could sympathy, with gentle hand,
Aliay those pange that wound thy breast,
Or if through pity's soft command,

Thy sorrows soon would be represt; No more should storms of fate descend

To quell thy passing hours of rest-If nity could but power extend To make thy heart supremely blest.

TO MISS M. C. S., OF DARBY.

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TAYLOR

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And do we hail again health's bright return. yes, no longer fev'rish fires now burn, To hearts that love thee, frequent pains to add.

Had giv'n the lily the sweet ruse's place. My tongue would vainly try my grief to speak

Vet, no, ah! no-that eye its wonted fire Retain'd not-but ne'er fled the living beam For there was full sufficient to admire,

Just so, the dying verdure of the year,

Though drooping, cheerless, still we love to view,
its fading headties e'en may call a tear,

Yet ne'er 'till then such beauties round us threw: For you, dear girl, long may you live belov'd, In Health, in Virtue, and in Happiness

Be every moment of your life improvid, May every moment thus your life express. Then, when you're call'd to gaze upon your tomb, No sigh at parting shall your boson heave, But smiling, welcome this your final doom. And sink regretted to your home, the grave.

TO MISS JANE G. K.

Dear Girl! thy biest return Drives sorrow from my breast; No longer will I mourn By grack dire load opprest. Thy smiles seren ly bright Dispel each linging care: And gloomy, cheerless night, With thee, seems passing fair.

No more in pensive lay, My wors will I recount But, happy still, and gay, We'll drink from pleasure's fount Then, welcome, welcome home, No longer will I mourn; Should care or sorrow come, Pli think of thy return:

Each transient grief shall fly At the driightful thought, And gazing on thine eye, My bours with pleasure fraught,"

I'll quaff the cup of joy.
I'll taste the broad of case; And bliss without alloy Shall cown my life with peach-foloidefplin, Sept. 6, 1824 GANEM

one down and depo-and from his side means in her rangic beauty reso; all and chern'd, he called that

OR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Selections from the Ancient Writers.

* Some foreign writers—some our own despite; The ancient only are the modern prize." ALCTANE, the daughter of Neptune, the wife of Ayx, who, upon hearing of her husband's death at sea, cast herself into it, and was changed into a bird, called a kinglisher.

BRIARSES, the son of Titan and Terra, a huge giant, called Ægæon. The poets feign him to have had an hundred arms and fifty heads. CURTIUS, a noble Roman, who give his life for his country, under the following remarkable and peculiar circumstance:—The earth being sunk with a wide gap in the middle of the Forum, and it being reported that it could not be filled up unless some prince was put into it, Curtius mounted his horse and rode into it.

DIGUENES, a Cynic Philosopher, scholar to Antis-thenes. He had no food but such as was given him daily, whence he was called a beg-gar. He lived in a tub, which he turned the open side to the sun in the winter, and on the contrary in the summer, and changed his dwelling when he pleased.

EUREMEUS, an ancient historian of Sicily, who wrote the stories of the Heathen Gods, and also of the Egyptian Pyramids, and was noted as an Atheist

FEBRUA, a feast of atonement for twelve days to ether, in the month of February, which gether, in the minute thence received its name.

GALANTHIS, the handmaid of Alemena, who, for deceiving Juno, was changed into a weazel HEDRA, a Water Serpent, with fifty heads, des troyed by Hercules, in the Lake of Lerna.

the daughter of the river Inachus, whom Jupi ter, like to be surprised in his amours by the coming of Juno, tranformed into a heifer. (See the rest of her story in Ovid's Met.)

JULIANUS, called Apostate by the Christians, whom he deserted and persecuted. LEONIBAS, King of Sparta, who, with 400 men defended the Straits of Thermopylæ against 1,000,000 Greeks, led by Xerxes, encourage

ing his men by telling them that they should sup with those in hader. MERENTIUS, a Prince of the Tyrrhenes, who as sisted Furnus against Æneas—a contemner of the Gods, and a very cruel man, who used to tie the living to the dead, that the stench of the dead might kill the living.—(Virgl.

the daughter of Jupiter and Necessitas and Distributer of Rewards and Punishments, but chiefly the latter. She is said to be most angry with vain boasters.

Ononza, a King of Parthia, who poured down melted gold into the throat of the Roman

life, who, staggering through the street, was attracted by the voice of Xenocrates, and hearing him discourse of temperance and modesty, reformed his life, and became that philosopher's scholar, and finally succeeded philosopher's school.

SOCRATES, the son of Sophroniscus, a stone cutter, of mean fortune; he was an Athenian philo-sopher; reckoned the wisest man living in

Talus, a young man, nephew of Daedalus, who first invented the Saw, from the sight of the teeth of a serpent, and grew such an artist that Daedalus, fearing to be outdone in Me-chanism, put him to death.

Ultrasus, the son of Laertes, King of the Islands Ithaca and Dulachium; he was the most elo quent, politic, and wise commander of all the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy. After the siege of Troy, he suffered many toils and hardships, for ten years together, before his

VERITAS, a bright and shining goddess, the daughpatroness of Virtue, and the bond of human society.

NANTHUS, a River near Troy, called also Scaman-der; it rises in Mount Ida, and is discharged into the Hellesponte.

Zosinus, a Greek Historian, who wrote of Con-stantine, and the following Emperors. He was very severe against Christians, being ar obstinate Heathen. His work is extant.

PROGRESS OF ERROR.

Great crimes generally spring from small beginnings, as well as great trees The heart grows hard and wicked by degrees, and probably the worst man that ever lived can recollect a time when he shuddered, and hesitated, at the idea of committing a small offence. This truth should be often impressed upon the young—say to them "avoid the appearance of evil," for every time you deliberately do a wrong thing, you pour a dose of poison into the heart, which will tend to destroy conscience, and break down the principles of virtue, you ought to cherish.

The traveller who put up at the old sign of the

principles of virtue, you ought to cherish. The traveller who put up at the old sign of the Gen. Wayne, in Alesbury, some fitteen or eighteen years ago, I promise you, did not leave that house without shaking hands with, and praising somewhat, Montgomery Rosco, the innkeeper's son, as fine a little boy as ever blessed a parent with the full blossoming of early promises. He was so obedient to his parents, so attentive and respectful to strangers, so kind and invariably polite to every one, and with all, he learned so smart at school that every one loved, and admired him.

Pew youths ever left home with fairer prospects and with better character than did Montgomery.

and with better character than did Montgomery, when at the age of fifteen, he was sent to Plala delphia, and put under the care of a business do ing merchant, that he might get such an insight into the business, as would justify his father in setting him up in a store in Alesbury, for this was the destiny he had marked out for his favourite child. His history is directly in point in estab-lishing what I said at the beginning; and though few may have passed through as singular a complication of circumstances in their way, I am fully

plication of circumstances in their way, I am fully satisfied that his, in all its main and general features, is the history of thousands.

I said he was apprenticed to a merchant—it was to one Mr. Markley; his master esteemed him highly and placed in him unlimited confidence. For a little while he remembered the kind admonition of his faithful father, and bestowed great care on the matter of selecting company kind admonition of his faithful father, and bestowed great care on the matter of selecting company—was conscientious in the discharge of every duty—and tried as well as he was able to avoid the appearance of evit. One day, however, he went to a neighbouring store a moment to see a young gentleman and return a borrowed book. His friend, very politely, drew a glass of wine from one of the casks, and pressed him to drink—be did so, and departed.

The next day the same person stepped in to see him—be happened to be alone—and the strong days as to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be held hand with this new arithmetic of the cask to be alone.

bour, overcome the secupies of conscience; and he treated him in return to a glass of wine. In the hurry of the moment he did not stop the liquid properly—His master came in—saw the neglect, and enquired—"Montgomery—have you been at the wine cask!" It was an awful moment to him the wine cask! he dared not pause to think—he yielded to mother temptation, and unawered, tremblingly— "No Sir, I have not." The old gentleman looked at him searchingly—then turned and stopped the inquor tight himself.

The next morning the same young gentleman

iquor tight himself.

The next morning the same young gentleman stepped into the store and awked Mr. M. to sell him a cask of such wine as Monigomery had given him the evening before. Mr. M. looked at Montagomery again, as if to say—tell the truth next time.—The exposure was too himiliating for the high artified would be hear. The new his friend. high spirited youth to bear. He saw his friend and entreated him to tell Mr. M. that he drew the wine himself. His friend laughed and told him he would for an oysier supper. The bargain was would for an oysier supper. The bargain was struck; he acquitted Montgomery in Mr. Mark-lev's eyes; but the poor boy was destitute of mo-ney. He had already taken some long steps aside. He took another; and resorted to his mas-ter's drawer for money to meet the expense of the supper he had promised.

supper he had promised.

While they sat in the cellar to which they had repaired, a gaming board was produced; and he was asked to play for a small sum. The thought struck him that here was a chance to win the moplayed and lost. He played again, and again;

His error was now of an alarming character.— He became desperate—he took further sums from the counter, which were necessary to pay what he borrowed and lost. It was missed—he saw him. self liable to be discovered and ruined, and resolv where where it might seem to have been over-

He rose, late at night—entered the store, took two hundred dollars, and went to a gambling house, where he was confident he could win the money. He lost it; every cent. The morning came—Mr. M. happened not to examine the draw-er which had contained the money himself; and at ten o'clock told Montgomery to carry it to the old

Dank.

Mr. Markley had a large deposit in another bank, and the infatuated youth drew a check, on that bank, for the \$200; signed his master's name to it, presented it; and was detected. He confessed the whole affair when it was too late; he had intended to deposit the money he thus attempted to draw in lieu of the money lost, and depend upon chance to conceal his crime yet a little

Poor fellow, I saw him once afterwards, and with a tear in his eye, and gra-ping my hand he said-"I am going to the State Prison, for a six penny glass of wine"—alluding to the first error he committed, and which led to all the rest.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. William Thornton, in alluding to some aneclotes of the "Father of his Country," recently published in the Ba'timore Morning Chronicle, has contributed the following reminiscence of the friend of his youth. As we appreciate it as a happy sketch of the character of that great and good man we should do injustice to ourselves and our rea ders were we not to aid, by throwing in our mite, in gleaning every trait and incident tending to elueidate it to his countrymen, and to transmit it to

"I have read with pleasure, and with sympa-thetic feelings, the farewell scene, when the Gen-eral parted with the officers whom he had -- long panded, and with whom he had been s so exactly like the conduct of that inestimable character, that I doubt not its perfect truth. He was a man of great sensibility, amiable, kind, benevolent. But there was so much native dignity n his deportment, that no man could approach him without being impressed with a sensation that he accosted a superior being; yet there was a small mixture of timidity in his general demeanor, lest he might commit an error, and this modes ty exceedingly prepossessing. It gave a mildness and kindress to his manner, and when, by being much with him, the sensation of awe abated, it was converted into a warm attachment to a person in whom was found every amiable quality; for he was a generous, kind-hearted and most sincere friend; as capable of giving attentions as of expecting them, never failing to reciprocate a kind-

cease to regret. It was to me irreparable."
In the anecdotes above alluded to, the General represented as so grave a character, that he was is represented as so grave a character, that he was scarcely ever seen to laugh. I have seen him en-joy good tales, and laugh as heartily as most men of elevated character. He was occasionally grave when other men laughed, for he had much to think of elevatet characteristics of the had much to think when other men laughed, for he had much to think of, which required attention. His correspondence was so extensive, that he was seldom long unoccupied; and he never left for the morrow what the day required. He was punctual, and in all things regulated by the most perfect order, and the utmost propriety. But he was of so amiable a disposition that he never failed to express please. Though sure where he found a desire to please. Though sure where he found a desire to please. sure where he found a desire to please. Though he enjoyed a refined and polished wit, it was not requisite to shew that he enjoyed a happy sally requisite to shew that he enjoyed a happy sally— even a pun has made the General laugh in high glee; and I have heard him make observations with a good deal of quaintness and archness, sup-pressing a smile, and leaving the company in full enjoyment of the effect: He was a man of genius, and wrote some beautiful little pieces of poetry.— But above all he was a man of piety, a real Chris-tian, and in the language of Scripture, he walked humbly before God.

A PRINTER'S REMARKABLE DREAM.

The Printer of the Farmers' Advocate, says-We do not pretend to 'believe in dreams,' but we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character, that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity. We dreamed, (for printers are subject to dreams,) that all our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts -consequently, we immediately procured new type from New York, enlarged the Advocate and paid off the paper-maker. In this we were exceedingly delighted-but just as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgements to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings,) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke, under the dreadful apprehension that the Sheriff had favoured us with a call—But 'twas all a dream—all but the Size." FROM THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY.

Julius Sabinus, having engaged the interest of the Gaula, caused himself to be proclaimed em-peror of Rome; but being defeated, he fled to his country house, and set it on fire, in order to raise report that he had perished. This scheme an-wered his end, for he was there believed to have suffered a voluntary death. But, in the mean time, he lay concealed with his treasures (for he was which he had caused he lay concealed with his treasures (for he was immensely rich) in a cave, which he had caused to be dug in a solitary place, and which was known only to two of his freed-men, upon whose fidelity he could depend. He might easily have fidelity he could depend. He might easily have withdrawn into Germany; but he could not pre-vail on himself to shandon his wife, whom he pavail on himself to abandon his wife, whom he passionately loved. Sabinus, that no one might doubt of his death, did not, for some time, even undecive his wife, who solemnized his exequies with great pomp, bewailing him with many tears, and, at last, no longer able to bear the loss of a husband for whom she had the sincerest affection, resolved not to out-live him, and began to abstain from food. This news alarmed Sabinus; and therefore, by means of Martialis, one of his freedmen, he informed her that he was still alive, and Sabinus, that no one might doubt acquainted her with the place where he lay con cealed, desiring her at the same time to supprescealed, desiring her at the same time to suppress her joy, lest the secret might thence be betrayed. Empona heard the relation with inexpressible pleasure, and pretending business in the country, flew to her husband. The cave to her was then preferable to a palace; for there only was she hap by. She went frequently to see him, and some times contrived to stay whole weeks unsuspected. She had even two children, who were born and brought up in the cave. When at Rome, she con-tinued to bewail him as dead, and concealed the whole with exemplary fidelity and wonderful ad-dress; nay, she found means to convey him into the city, upon what motive I know not; and from whole with exemplary fidelity and wondertul address; nay, she found means to convey him into the city, upon what motive I know not; and from thence back to his cave, so well disguised, that he was by no one known. But after he had passed nine years in this manner, he was, at length discovered by some persons who narrowly watched his wife, upon her frequently absenting herself from her own house, and followed her to the cave without being discovered. Sabinus was immediately seized, and sent to Rome loaded with chains, together with his wife, who, throwing herself at the emperor's feet, and presenting to him her two tender infants, endeavoured with her tears and entreaties to move him to compassion. Vespassian, the emperor, could not help weeping at so affecting an object; nevertheless, he condemned both her and her husband, and caused them soon after to be executed. non after to be executed.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEET. ING OF FRIENDS,

Held in London by adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth Month, to the 27th of the same month, inclusive, 1824.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere. DEAR FRIENDS,—The benefits of which we

have, through the mercy of the Lord, been per-mitted on former occasions to partake, have not been withheld from us in the course of the present meeting. We have had to rejoice in the com-pany one of another, and this has been to many of us a time of the renewal of our spiritual strength, and of the belief that our Heavenly Father is still judiciously disposed to bless us as a religious society. Under the animating influence of his love, we again address you in brotherly af fection, desiring that "grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, and Christ Jesus our Lord,"

nay abound amongst you.

Great indeed are the advantages of outward religious communication. It promotes humility, by checking that disguised pride which induces an undue confidence in our own opinions, or in our spiritual attainments, and by leading us to esteem others in the Lord as better than ourselves In the proper support of it, we are called upon to be tender of the reputation and character one of another; to watch over each other for good and, when these Christian duties are practised as they ought to be, we are taught the great value of the care and counsel of our friends. In the of the care and course; or our richas. In the followship of the Gospel, we are cheerfully disposed to bear one another's burdens, and thus fulfil the law of Christ, and we come to participate in those joys and conflicts which await our fellow-travellers towards the city of God. Let us then, beloved friends, be unremitting in our endeavours to maintain "the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

But it is highly needful for us to consider in

what way this unity is most effectually promoted It was the language of our Holy Redeemer, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are bre-thren." And can we expect to become entitled to Thave lived for weeks together with the General at different times, during many years, and the more thave known of him the more sincerely I regarded him. When he died he was the best friend I had on early; and his loss I shall never the love of the Gospei, we could but persuade all our dear friends to be daily aspiring after the formal to receive the country of the more sincerely. att our dear friends to be daily aspiring after the highest of attainments, that of being a meck and self-denying disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ! Each of us has his part to act, and to each it is of infinite importance that he acts aright; and we have been at this time convinced, that if this were our primary individual concern, there would be more firmness of Christian character amongst us —more decided attachment to that which we be-—more decided attachment to that which we be-lieve to be the law of our God—more of separa-tion from the world, and its various allurements —greater devotedness of heart to the service of Him whom we acknowledge as the author of all our blessings. May we then pursue the path of Christian obedience, and be animated in the re-combrance of that Divine assurance. If thing membrance of that Divine assurance, "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

Our progress in the way to the kingdom of Heaven is greatly aided by maintaining an habitual quietude of mind, whatever be our circumstances in life: not by a disuse of the talents intrusted to us, nor by a state of mental indolence, but by having our thoughts brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ, the only sure refuge and resting place of the righteous. Be engaged, then, dear friends, by patience, and watchfulness anto prayer, earnestly to seek after a settlement upon this rock, a stability in the truth from which Our progress in the way to the kingdom of upon this rock, a stability in the truth from which you may not be shaken.

And we are, at this time, anxiously, yet affec-tionately concerned to warn all our beloved bre-thren to guard against some of the obvious temptations of the present day. Speculations of any kind which may seem to hold out the prospect of a rapid accumulation of wealth, greatly endanger that tranquility of mind to which we have alluded. that tranquility of mind to which we have alluded. They often involve in perplexities, which diaqualify us for exercising a patient dependence upon Him from whom cometh our strength.— They are very apt to lead us into acts unbecoming the character of upright men, and in some cases their effects are deplorably felt by innocent sufferers. They expose to the danger of violating our religious testimonies to the simplicity of the Gospel of Christ, they often arise from the love of money, and ensourage that eager pursuit after riches, which is inconsistent with the character of a people who believe in the necessity of being redeemed from the spirit of this world.

We are aware that meny of our dear friends

may at the present time, in seeking are a means of gaining a livelihood, and in the reconducting of their ontward concerns, be added to peculiar difficulties. In the competition trade, they may be tempted to do that we dangers their own neare of mind, and ed to peculiar difficulties. In the competer trade, they may be tempted to do that we dangers their own peace of mind, and the harmony of society. We would to counsel all those, whilst they cherish a disposition to honest industry, to let their wants be few keep to habits of moderation and economy, but at the same time abhorring coverousness; and, so to five and so to act, that they may be to place a humble reliance on the blessing and care of the Ahnighty, and to follow the exhortion of the Apostle: "In every thing, by payer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." And we desire that a Christian example in others we are not subjected to the same difficulties, may strengthen them in these good resolutions. are not subjected to the same difficulties, may strengthen them in these good resolutions. In contemplating the temptations incident to hamps life, our thoughts are again turned to the responsible situation of parents and others who have the care of children.

sponsible situation of parents and others who have the care of children.

Much depends, under the Divine blessing, upon the early formation of character. We, therefore, carnestly recommend to all who have the charge of youth, to embrace the first opposituation to instill into their tender and succeptible minds correct principles of picty and virtue; in reverend fear to speak to them of Him who made them, and of Him who died for them; and to turn their attention to the discoveries of the spirit of Truth. It is of great importance that every adeavour should be used, in love, to check the suppropensities of their nature, to controul their will, to induce habitual reverence for God, and for the solemn truths of the Gospel, and to lay the foundation of that humble fiaith in redemption through Christ, and in the teachings of the Holy Spirit which we believe to be the basis of the Caristian edifice.

Calmess and firmness on such occasions, an indeed in the daily occurrences of life present of the consistent example—are wall calculated to command respect, and to give the man beneficial effect both to restraint and coursel. when true parental love, regulated by the laste of Christ abiding in the heart, is thus exercised, it often produces obedience and corresponding love in the child. In this parental love, a waterful care is maintained with regard to his associates; and this dangerous avenue to evil is seduful care is maintained with regard to his associates; and this dangerous avenue to evil is sedu-lously guarded. On the same principle, the st-tentive parent will exercise a diligent care that the minds of his offspring are not contaminated by the perusal of such books as would induce a disregard for the tendering visitations of divine-love, or a disrelish either for the truths of Hely Scripture, for the society of grand man are first Scripture, for the society of good men, or for the narratives of those who, through the power of redeeming love, have been prepared to enter into eternal rest. Thus we may see that the of the world leadeth unto the world, whilst the which is of God leadeth unto God.

which is of God leadeth unto God.

Although we do not find it to be our place now of allude severally to those Christian duties which annually claim our attention, we have not been unmindful of their importance. Amongst other testimonials which we believe ourselves called upon to bear of the purity of the Christian dispensation is that against the payment of tythes and all other ecclesiastical demands. The amount of the sufferings of our friends, in Great Britain and Ireland, on this account, as reported to this meeting, including the charges of prosecution and distraint, and a few demands of a military nature, is upwards of £13,900.

distraint, and a few demands of a military nature, is upwards of £13,900.

Whilst our attention has been more especially turned to the religious welfare of our own society, we have observed with pleasure, in our usual exchange of Epistles with our dear friends of Ireland, and of the various yearly meetings on the American Continent, that they also are interested for the presention of the these continents. rested for the prosperity of truth, and that the state of the descendents of the African race and that of the Indian natives, have respectively clair their sympathy, and excited them to active be-nevolence on their behalf.

The Slave Trade, with its inseparable horrors, and the gradual but total abolition of Slavery, continue to be objects of deep interest in our view, and although we have not found it to be view, and although we have not found it to be our duty, as a religious body, to be frequently appearing, by any public act, as advocates of humanity and justice, we would again commend injured Africa and her offspring to the commiscration of every one amongst us. And we warmly desire that the moral and religious improvement of every class of our fellow-men, and the allevia-tion of their sufferings and distress may ever obtain that aid and sympathy, which, in the ed love of the Gospel of Christ, should be extended towards the whole human race.

Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding "Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end. Amon."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by JOSIAH FORSTER,

Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

COLLECTANEA

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged he wears it on the second finger; if married on the third, and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger, if engaged, on the second; if married on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid.

When a gentleman presents a fam. flower, or a

When a gentleman presents a fan, flower, or a trinket to a lady with the left hand, it is on his trinket to a lady with the left hand, it is on his part an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus by a few simple tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph, the most timid, and diffident man may without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady, and (in case his offer should be refused) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal. an explicit refusal.

POWERFUL EFFECTS OF SUDDEN FEAR. Nicolo, Marquis of Ferrara, was taken ill of an ague, which continued so violent that his physicians gave him up, and sent him to a country house he had on the river Po, for change of air.—His servant, who loved him with the utmost ten-His servant, who loved him with the utmost tenderness, having heard that sudden lear was a sovereign remedy for that complaint, resolved to try it on his master; wherefore, having observed that the Marquis walked every day on the banks of the Po, and knowing it was not deep, he resolved to push him in. He acquainted a milter who lived over against the place, with his design, and having ordered him to be ready with his boat to take his master up, if there abould be occasion, the next morning he threw him in, after which he immediately fied to Padua: in the mean time, the miller took up the Marquis, who was indeed the roughly frightsmed, and vowed to be revocated to extraordinary a case was the subject at heral conversation: the Marquis case.

e Varquia, however, finding himself cused of gue, his resentment began to abate, and he letermined to save him, but to seem resolved to the law take its course. A day was fixed to essentian, and all Perrara thronged to see The servant appeared on the scaffold, and presenting that he had no other motive than some of his master, he laid his bead on the t, and gave the fatal signal. The executioner, reling to previous orders, at that instant pour-self water on his neck, and this was no source. ing to previous orders, at that instant pour d water on his neck, and this was no sower, han the color left his cheeks, his eyes such head, and he died in a few moments withou

SPANISH GALLANTRY.

es, the minister and favourite of Philip II.

of Spain, a man of great talents, as we may
from his writings, re posed all his happiness
possession of his mistress, who had been deof an eye from her birth. All the riches
more which his royal master had the power
tow upon a favourite, were light in his estihonors which his royal muster had the power entow upon a favourite, were light in his estiion compared to the charms and society of his
eyed heauty. Philip, simost in love from the
ription of the lady, obliged Peres to introduce
to her. The king found so much real vain the countenance, illumined by one bright
only, that he sacrificed his friend and minisThe lady was made the king's mistress,—
es, diagraced at the Court of Madrid, where
friends endeavoured in vain to reconcile him
the novereign, to whom he had used some
the expressions, when he found his mistress. with the novereign, to whom he had used some barsh expressions, when he found his mistress partied off, retired to France. He was graciously received by Henry IV. Conversing one day with the Minister upon his adventure, King Henry said, the minister upon his accenture, hing retery said, he could not understand how a lady deprived of one eye could have so many charms. Sire,' re-plied Peres, "tis by the providence of Heaven this young lady was born with one eye; with this moiety of natural fire she has put all Spain in combustion; if she had possessed two eyes she would have reduced the world to ashes."

CURIOUS INQUIRIES

Se Everard Home has recently made some it Bir Everard Home has recently made some in-reresting inquiries, by way of comparison, between the suricular organs of man and quadrupreds. The result of his researches seems to prove, that shrill lones, or the upper notes of an instrument, have comparatively little effect in exciting the attention of animals, whilst the full lower tones stimulate them almost to firey. Bir Everard observes, "that the effect of the high notes of the piano forte upon the great lion in Exeter Change, only called his great lion in Excter Change, only called his ention, which was considerable, though he re-ined silent and motionless, but no sooner were flat or lower notes sounded, than be sprung, hashed his tail, and yelled violently, and codes one; and became altogether so furious as to alarm the spectators present. This violent excitement ceased with the discontinuance of the music. The deep tones of the French horr don produced a similar effect with the lower tones of the piano forte, on the elephant and other and which the experiment was made.

PEMALE REAUTY AND ORNAMENT The ladies in Japan gild their teeth; and those of the Indies point them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat—In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However firsh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not playtered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she-goat's, and to render them thus, their of the she-goat's, and to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an aqueline nose was always thought worthy of the crown; and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of Majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children; and others press the head between two heards that it may be come square. The modern Persians have a strong come square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair, the Tucks, on the contrary are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eye brows that they may be thin and long. The Tuckish women dip a gold brush in the time. Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tine-of a black drug; which they pass over their brows; it is too visible by day, but lanks saineye brows; it is too visible by day, but links siming by right; they tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable regress for the most brilliant European beauty. An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Perusians, however, think observing and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thekness of which is proportion-weighty ring, the thekness of which is proportion-ed by the rank of their bushands. The custom of boring it, as our lades do their ears, is very com-mon in several nations. Through the perforation are bung various materials; gold, stones, a single, limes a great numi

CHEMICAL AFFINITIES.

alem, Massachusetts.

Salem, Massachusetts.

Chemistry is utterly unable to explain the phenomens of vitality. Indeed the chemical and vital nomens of vitality. Indeed the chemical and vital powers are directly antagonists. The human body maintains a successful warfare with, and checural. ists the incessant and combined attack of all the lorges of the elements, often for more than a hundred years, and then when the divine princi-ple does at length retire and yield up us featness, ple does at length retire and yield up its firstess, it is in consequence of a subjection widely different from that of being expelled by the triumphant power of its assailants. But when the soul has once field, then indeed the obstanceal affinities come into play, and the rapidity of their deviation is terrible. In a few days all trapes of organization is destroyed; and to a few years two or three gaseous bodies distributed through the atmosphere, some saine solutions as widely diffused among the waters of the earth, and a few particles of earthy matter, are all that remains of the proud fisher of man.

PEARLESS DISCHARGE OF OUR DUTIES That great lawyer, Lord Erskine, when at the bar, was always remarkable for the fearlessness with which he contended against the Hench. Ic of his contests with the judges, he explained rule of his conduct at the bar in the following ma:—"It was the first command and counse of my youth, always to do what conscience told me to be my duly, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this querous lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have in reason to complain that fity obesience to it has beet contrary the road to properly and wealth, and shall point it out as such to my children."

POVERTY.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; an find tempers the wind to the mines tained, such the poor and destitute are taken care of, often in a most miraculous manner, yet without the agen by of a single miracle. To be tossed about by the sause of the wide world, without one spot he can sail his own, to be friendless in the midst of manhrud, louked down upon by beings of the same flesh and blood—to be exposed to the storms of the hard the harming man of automore—to hunthe poor winter, and the burning may of automore—to hunger and hurdshipe—to sokness and acrow; all humanity would aink beneath the wight, was it not for that supporting hand which binds up the broken bears. When the gloom of misfortune is the thickest, often the bow of many along the

A SINGULAR CASE IN OPTICS.

In the city of Leyden, in Holland, a young woman host her eight from a cataract: the operation of southing was successfully performed upon her eyes, and site recovered the use of them; but it appeared that the Visual Organ (as to usual in the control of the contr cases) was not completely restored to it-itive condition. Some very singular and un-untable anomalies in her Vision presented themselves, which not a little pazzled the curi

themserves, which not a little paraset the com-ons in Physiology and Optics.

It was ascertained that her Eye was able to de-fine a certain class of very minute objects with abundant accuracy, such as the eye of a needle, for example, which she could thread as well as ever; but on presenting her with a book, it evident that she could not distinguish a single ter, but complained that she could see nothing bu a heap of odd marks.

These facts, no less strange than true, natural ly excited an intense interest among the Medical Professors and Students; every one was anxious to distinguish himself by affording a satisfactory lucidation of these inexplicable pheno

A hundred theories were framed—every on more ingenious than the other. The Professor Von Krachraner and Puzzledorf, favoured their pupils with most excellent lectures on the subject with which they were greatly edified. However none of the disputants succeeded in establishing none of the disputants succeeded in establishing a Theory which met with universal approbation. Many of the vulgar still chose to think that all the said Theories might be liable to the old objection (however satisfactory and plausible they might ap

pear,) viz - That they were not true.'
Matters were in this state, when a mischievou Matters were in this state, when a miscine our regue of an Irish student, who took a singular de light in ridiculing every thing learned and philo sophical, contrived to insinuate himself into the confidence of a younger brother of the patient's by a present of an extra portion of Bouble-gift instablement. Gingerbread which so entirely won the young ster's heart, that he confessed (though with som acknowledge her ignorance, had made him ar the Pamily-promise not to tell.

Method of cleaning Gold Trinkets and of preserving

Engrawd Copper plates.

The method used by artists for cleaning gold trinkets is the application of a mixture of neutral salt, intended to disengage nitric acid with the as sistance of heat. Dr. M'Culloch recommends instead to boil the trinkets in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth on the surface, so that after the a certain depth on the surface, so that after operation the material is in fact gilded, nothing but pure gold being visible. In this process the waste of gold, which is dissolved by the acid, in the pro-cess usually employed, is avoided.

Dr. M'Culloch observes, "that it is an unac-countable omission of chemists not to have observed that metallic copper is soluble in ammonia. The solution takes place rapidly in the heat at which

the water of ammonia boils."

Copper plates are apt to be injured by laying by, a thin coat of oxide forms on the surface which is rubbed off by the hand of the workman in the first inking, when the plate is again galled into use; and by repetition of the formation of oxide, and its removal, the fine lines on the plate are soon injured, and ultimately obliterated. Dr. M'Culloch re rd, and attimately obliterated. Dr. M.Coiffice re-commends the application of common spirit variish o the surface, when the plate is hald by i it is class to applied, and can be removed when requisite by spirit of win- (Edinburg Journal of Science.)

FOR THE SATURDAY LVENING POST. TO THE NATION'S GUEST. We greet thre, champion of the free, Welcome to our peaceful land; Long may you dwell with us and see, The monument of Freedom stand.

'Twas Freedom claim'd ther for her son. And in thy heart her image set; is thus that freemen's hearts are we To love thee as they do—FATETTS. image set ; s hearts are won,

Dwell with us 'till thy sun shall set, In brighter worlds its course to run; We'll lay thy ashes, La FARETTE, Within the tomb of WASHINGTON!

LA FAYETTE

The same enthusiasm for La Fayette is felt at the south, as expressed here. When the news of his arrival reached Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, there were great rejoicings, and in the evening the town was handsomely illumi-

At the request of the Richmond Committee Chief Justice Mansualt has undertaken to pre-pare and deliver an address to General La Farers, on his arrival at the Metropolis of Virginia Governor of the Commonwealth has tender-othe Committee the use of apartments in the House, for the accommodation of tioternment the General, during his visit there: and the com-mittee have invited the venerable Ex-Presidents JEFFERSON and Mapison to meet the General at They have also been invited to honor the celebration at Yorktown with their presence Thus, our fellow citizens, South as well as North study to render to the illustrious Guest ever

honor compatible with self respect.

Mr. F. K. Huger, the early friend of La Fayette, has been invited to attend the Civic Bali to to the castward makes it doubtful whether he will be able to comply with the wishes of the committee.

Among the many highly interesting and intel-lectual displays of good taste and good feeling which are so honorable to the Nation on the arrival of its Guest, we would select the followin Gen. La Fayette visited the asylum for the Deal and Dumb at Hartford, (Conn.) where in the and Dumb at Hartford, (Conn.) where in the principal teacher he recognised Le Clerc the pupil of the Abbe Sicard. The pupils, to the number of fifty or sixty were drawn up in two ranks and the General passed between them. They all at once, made the most impressive sign of Gratitude, and pressing their hands on their hearts exhibited a Legend with these words, "What the Nation SPEAKS—we FEEL."

The tieneral visited the Park Theatre. New ork, on Wednesday evening, occompanied by the York, on Wednesday evening, accompanied by the committee of arrangements and several revolutionary veterans. The Theatre was elegantly and astefully decorated for his reception. Laugh when you Can, and the new interlude of The stege of Yorktown, were performed on the occa-

There is now on the U. S. mension list of the There is now on the U.S. pension has of the Pensistrania Roll, a man who played the Trumpet and carried the Piag of Truce before General La Fayette and General Hamilton when they went to York Town, previously to its surrender: this man was also at the battle of Eulaw Springs, Guilford Court House and the Cowpens. This man lives in Philipsiciahia, it is surrented by man lives in Philadelphia. It is suggested by several respectable citaens, that this man would be a very proper person to occupy the seat next to the Driver of the Barouche, in which General The editor of the Portsmouth Journal, in ac-

The editor of the Portambuth Journal, in accordance with the wishes of a correspondent, gives the following as the whole name of General Laisyette,—Marie-Paul-Joseph-Yves-Gilbert-Mottiers de Lafayette.
It is stated in the Landon Star, that the Mayor of Havre has published a long letter, denying the statements that had been no habed as to the estimation with which the Integuis de La Fayette was received, on arriving there to embark for the United States.

SURSPEAN AFFAIRS.

f hydrophobis have occurred in reden. About fifty persons bitter ed to be in a rapid state, were in Stockholm. cases of hydro dogs supposed to be hospital at Stockho

r hospital at Buckholm.
Mademoiselle Eliza Garnerin, recently made a
me her 23d zrial voyage, in a balloon provid
with a parachute. The amphitheatre from ed with a parachute. The amphitheatre f which the ascension took place although a ble of containing 30,000 individuals, could hold more than one third of the immense multi-tude that had collected together.

The Liverpool Advertiser of July 31st, says,

We are hanny to have from all notes of the

The Liverpool Advertiser of July 31st, with We are happy to hear from all parts of the country, that crops of every description are most promising and abundant. There is a prospect of a large growth of hops in Kent; the duty is estimated to the country of the present of the country of the present of the country of the c about 150,000 pounds

late Caledonian ball, at Almack's, the non. Mrs. Hope is said to have worn jewels worth

It is stated that some English travellers hav lately met with interruptions in their journey through Russia, and that some of them are treate harshly, and sent out of the country without the slightest reason assigned. The fact is, the Rus sians entertain a jealousy of those Englishmer who are making investigations with a publication, and appear hurt at some investigations with a view t iony the character of the hich have already appeared, and which Russians of all ranks.

Greece.—Under the date of Athens, June 6, w

find the following article of cheering intelligence from Greece. Odysscus, united with Paneria find the following article of cheering intelligence from Greece. Odysseus, united with Panerias of Salona, and Mietas surnamed the Turicophage, has, for the fifth time, distinguished the straights of the Thermopylæ, by the defeat of the barbarians. When the news was received at Athens that the Captain Pacha had succeeded in revictualling Negropont, a new attack on the side of Butia was expected. Meantack on the side of Butia was expected. were therefore taken in anticipation of the event, and Dervish Pacha had advanced with 10,000 men. The combats recommenced on the 1st of June. The action was bloody that day. and Dervish Pacha had advanced with The enemy was kept in check that day, when the Turks were put to the route. We are igno-rant of their loss, but at this moment, all the ntaineers and the peasants of the plains are going to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages resound with the cries of

assemblage of about 1000 Riband-men on the 12th of July at Tullyallen, near Ballygawley, armed with various weapons. A magistrate endeavoured to get them to disperse, but they would not unless he could promise that an Orange party. unless he could promise that an Orange party, assembled in the vicinity, should not pass that way. His remonstrance with the Orange party equally unavailing, but the latter, it is passed along the road quietly and were not mo-lested by the Riband-men. After this the magisrester by the itinand-men. After this the magni-trate rode off towards Dungannon, and having proceeded a short distance, he saw 300 or 400 Riband-men in a field adjoining the road, and as soon as they perceived him, they commenced shouting and calling out, "that's him, here he comes, down with him, pin him, &c." When he came opposite to where they were on the road, they fired two shots at him, the bullets of which passed near him, and he saw several guns pre sented at him, but the morning proving wet, may have caused them not to go off.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF THREE BROTHERS (From the Clonmel Irish Herald.)

About eight o'clock on Sunday night last, from 14 to 15 of that murderous banditti, called the Rockites, attacked a house between Knockgraffon and Outragh, inhabited by five brothers of the name of Kinnealy, whom they beat we savagely with sticks and fire-arms, that two of them died in the course of the night, and a third early next. the course of the night, and a third early next morning; and the remaining two are so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of; the two latter are removed—one to the dispensity at Cashel, the other to the county informary at Cashel, it is a substituted in the county of the county informary at Cashel, it is substituted in the county informary at Cashel. dreadfully fractur if so, there is very little hope of their recover. The skulls of those that have died were literry. The skulls of those that have died were literally beaten into a mummy; and the unhappy survivors have continued speechless ever since. Not satisfied with the deed of murder, the ruffians of the satisfied with these unfortunate brothers. ook away 30% which these unfortunate brothers had for the fair of Gracetown to which they fated brothers lately took a farm from the Rev De Bell (of this town.) to whom it was lately sur-rendered by Mrs. Doherty, widow of the late Mr. N. Doherty. Some time since they received a threatening notice to quit, but expecting security from the dispersion of the police throughout the country, and the salutary and spredy effects of the Insurrection Act, they disregarded this Rock. te menace, and continued, fearlessly, to occup this farm. The murdeners, fearful, it is supposed, of being heard by the military at New Inn, and the neighbouring: detachments of the police, did not fire a shot, but effected their diabolical purpose by beating them. In a few minutes after the depar-ture of these miscreants, the police stationed at New Inn, arrived at the scene of carnage and found these unbappy men speechless and welter-ing in their blood. They found, in the house the butt end of a pistol and blunderbuss; the lock of the latter, a hat, and a notice signed Captain Rock, and addressed to Police Sergeant Brogun, of New Inn, who with his comrade, Edward Hemphill beoccasion: this notice Brogan is threatened to be cut as small as tobacco if he do not cease his activity in injur-ing the Bockites. On Monday an inquest was held, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against persons unknown was returned. Since the der of the ill-fated Sheas, this has been the strocious act of those nefarious villains that still infest and politic with the horrid crime of murder, this unhappy portion of our country.

On Sunday the 13th of June, the new Pope took been deferred owing to his previous ill health.—
The Pope went in his state carriage, preceded by a hing cavalcade of the Cardinals and Public Funca rong cavacage of the Cardinals and Public Func-tionaries, mostly on horseback, to the church of S. Giovanni de Lateran, where, after going through the accustomed formalities, he came forward into a bisleony prepared for the occasion, in the centre of the building. He was sealed in the chair of of the building. He was scated in the chair of State, and on each side of him a man held a large fan surmounted with feathers; from the balcony he gave his benediction to the multitude, which was immense: a salute was then fired, after which the procession returned to the Quirinal Palace.—
As it advanced to the entrance of the road where
the mass was most concentrated, the vivas became
very animated, and this could be perceived to be very animated, and this could be perceived to be sensibly felt by his Holiness, who gracefully waving his hand, was occupied during the whole of the route in the distribution of his blessing to the people. On Thursday the 17th, was a grand featival, being the Corpus Christi. Buth sides of the val, being the Corpus Christi. Both sides of the nave, from the grand entrance to the great altar, were lined by every description of the monastic orders; each monk holding a barning taper, and the Cardinals the Pope's tiara, on a velvet cushion and several mitres on cushions: the Pope followed, on whose entrance all the people knelt. He was in a chair with poles, resting on the shoulders of his attendants, on either side the fans, and over his head a canopy. A large rube of white silk enveloped not only his person, but also passed round the chair, so that nothing was visible except his more head and his hands, elevating the Host. He alighted at the altar, and then assisted in the admission of the mass. His Holmess was afterwards conveyed in a second chair to the Vatican.

The whole of the day was afterwards occupi the procession of the relies belonging to a every ecclesiastical establishment in Rome.

The brig Frances, Capt. Wolf, arrived at New. York, from Havana, gives the following statement of the capture of a piratical vessel near that port. On the 20th of Aug. 1824, Capt. Graham, of H. B. M's brig learus, hired a launch from some Spanish merchants of Havana, armed her, together with his awn boats, and had them well manned merchants of riavana, armed ner, together with two of his swip boats, and had them well manned with officers and men, leaving only ten men an board of his ship. He passed the Moro at sunset to the surprise of a great many, and pulled to the westward in search of some piratical vessel of which Captain Graham had slight information. On the Clast and of the boats arrived at the princip the 21st at daylight, the boats arrived at the p the 21st at daylight, the boats arrived at the pirati-cal rendezvous, (Cayo Blanco in the Bay of Honda,) where they saw a schooner and a sloop, the former with 30 and the latter with 20 men. The boats pulled direct for them; they perceived the pirates getting in their boats and jumping overboard, mak-ing the best of their way for the shore. The Brit-ish boats followed them, and on their landing kill-ed six of the pirates who were trying to escape into the woods. The British sailors wanted to give chase into the woods after them, but the officers not thinking it prudent would not allow it. The chase into the woods after them, but the officers not thinking it prudent would not allow it. The tars were well aware, that the pirates had their belts about them, and probably all their plunder in gold, which would have been a small prize to them and some assistance to the captured on board of the Henry. The boats then pulled for the schooner and alone, went alone in branch the Reiry Henry of and sloop, went also on board the Brig Henry, o Hartford, where they found Capt. Rhodes and crew consisting of eight men, in such a state of debility rom hunger and thirst, from their cruelty, as not from nunger and thirst, from their crueity, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found twelve vessels burnt to the water's edge, and they accertained that these pirates had murdered all their crews, consisting of 130 persons. On the 26th August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the boats returned, towing their prizes (the schooner and sloup) into the harbor of Havana. Some papers were found on board the brig Hrny then in their possession, which will no doubt, lead to some valuable discoveries. On the 27th, before the Frances sailed it was said, Capt. Graham had made applied tion to the Governor, to search a Spanish schoole

then in the port of Havana, but whether permitted or not, was not known at 3 o'clock in the after-noon. It was 3 o'clock when the Frances sailed.

Statement of the capture of the American brightenry, Capt. Josiah Rhodes, of Hartford, state of Connecticut, on her passage from St Jago, Gulph of Mexico, bound to Matanzas, with a cargo of mules, captured by two piratical schooners on the 16th of August, 1824. About 5 miles to the east-ward of the Bay of Honds, and about 10 miles from ward of the Bay of Honda, and about 10 miles from the shore, was boarded by the two schooners, and about 10 A. M. they carried the captain on board of a larger schooner, which was at anchor in shore. She was armed with 4 carriage-guns, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, and knives in abundance; had about 44 or 46 men. They demanded money from Capt. Bhodes; he not having any, they hung him by the neck twice—they then lowered him down and laid him on two boards on the deck, drew a knife across his throat twice; he then informed them there were on board of the brig Henry ten oun-ces in gold, which they immediately sent for. They ces in gold, which they immediately sent for. The then run the brig on shore on a key, cut away both the masts, put them on board of two small school ers, likewise anchors and cables; and several boxes and bales from the piratical schooner, which Capt Rhodes supposed had been taken from some Ame Rhodes supposed hid been taken from some American schooner a lew days previous. In the evening four of the brig Henry's crew were brought on board the piratical schooner, who told Capt. Rhodes that the piratical schooner, who told Capt. Rhodes that the pirates had treated the crew of the brig Henry most barbarously, and had broken the arm of Wm. Wells, one of the Henry's crew. On the morning of the 17th the small schooners sailed to the eastward; Capt. Rhodes and the four men were confined in the hold, and fed them on rice and water—in the afternoon the remainder of the brig's crew were brought on board of the pratical schooner and likewise confined in the hold. On the morning of the 18th, the drogging schooner. schooner and likewise confined in the hold. On the morning of the 18th, the drogging schooner No. 331 joined company with the pirates and took a cargo of jerked beef, beeswax, coffee, and part of the brig's rigging and sails; she then sailed to the eastward, no doubt to the Havana. The morn-ing previous to despatching this schooner the brig's crew were ordered on deck, to fit gun tackles, &c. and Capt. Rhodes to fit cartridges. At 2 in the afternoon the two piratical schooners came in, who afternoon the two pratical schooners came in, who also took cargoes from the larger schooner, and made sail to the eastward. At sunset Captain the hold Rhodes and crew were again confined in the hold On the 19th, the two piratical schooners returned and took another cargo and sailed to the eastward and took another cargo and salied to the eastward.

Capt Rhodes and crew employed as before. On
the 20th at daylight the large piratical schooner,
but could not come up to her; gave up the chase
and returned to her former anchorage.

On the 21st, at 4 in the morning, the brig's crew
were sent on board of the Henry to hoist the mules
out to be landed. They had but interesses and

out to be landed. They had but just commenced when three armed boats made their appearance.—The pirates then being entirely confused, some jumped into the water, others in the boats, and made the best of their way to the shore. The brig and schooner were taken possession of by the boats of H. B. M. S. Jearus, who saved the lives of the brig Henry's crew, who was to have been murdered as soon as the mules were landed. Among the piratical cal crew, Capt. Rhodes recognized Wm. Johnson Mannuel, whom he saw in New Orleans and who told Capt. Rhodes they had been little better than three months in the piratical business and had taken and burned 12 vessels—and upon Capt. Rhodes inquiring as to the fate of their crews, they would not give : crews, they would not give any answer. From the appearance of the wirecks, it was Captain Rhodes opinion, they must have been navigated with about 150 souls or more, all of whom he sup-poses fell a sacrifice to those blood-thirsty mur-

The following account of the capture of the the Pacific, exhibits one of the most brilliant feats we ever heard of. We understand that when the Frederick arrived at Callao, the owners were as much pleased with the gallant conduct of Capt. Burrows that they immediately presented him with the sum of 5000 dollars.

The Frederick, Capt. A. H. Burrows was captured on the fett December, near the port of Quiles, where she was bound, with a cargo of dry goods. Capt. B. relates the circumstance as follows—At 10 P. M. the Frederick was fired into The Frederick, Capt. A. H. Burrows was cap. lows—At 10 P. M. the Frederick was used into by an armed brig and ordered on board with my papers. After getting on board and being closely examined respecting my vessel and tarasferred the took possession of my vessel and transferred the took possession of my vessel and transferred the crew to the privateer. During the night they stood to the southward of Moulaendo, where they stood to the southward of Moulaendo, where they intended to discharge my cargo; but the next morning, when nearly abreast of the port, saw a ship standing in, which they took for a man of war, when the privateer and brig hauled off from the shore. The captain of the privateer then told me that he should send my brig to the island of Chiloe, and if I chose to go in her, and she arrived safe, after discharging my cargo, he would give me up my vessel.—Thinking there might be some chance of recovering her, and knowing that if I left her I should not get her again, I chose to remain by her, and after much persuasion I prevaited on him to let me take my son with me—but he would not consent to my taking any more of my crew.

After plundering my more of about \$2.2000.

my crew.

After plundering my vessel of about \$12,000 worth of dry goods, rice, rigging, and such other articles as they were then is want of, they put a prise master and nine-men on board, and ordered us to make sail for the island of Chiloe. Buon after scame the Kotanoslia, capt. Mattalena, from the third of Chiloe, and that they had preylough taken.

f my ves away on my first arrival teer. I then informed iaya, we succe loaniards below took with me to French ship who had taken for shop of war, who had captured her She had been to Chiloe, had land and was then on her second eruise.

NEW YORK

We question, save the Comment whether the city of New York ever whether the city of New York ever present appearance of greater prosperity, or an growth than it does this season. We see by the merchants of every clime, and apart of our own country—so that only fairly denominated "the mart of mine." West Indies and South America pow is a their gold and the productions of their receive in return our own and the fabrication countries.

reign countries.
We understand early in the spring has We understand early in the wing as many as 500 or 600 new mercantile could were opened in New York this seem; all now learn that more than 3 000 below the new mercan and are nearly complete city limits. Most of them are of brit, all style at once rich, simple and submatial. In five years ago, a prediction of what he is yould have been deemed quincily so would have been deemed quincil to the second deemed and the second deemed deemed and the second deemed deeme

[New York seems destined to be mit greatest cities in the world, and it my head lated that the whole island on which it stands be covered with houses, before a great may you It is now the second place of e It is now the second place of common as world—the centre point, as it wer, of the world of the west and of business with the cut—depend atopping pl.c., or seat of communication tween the old continent and the new, address the north and the south. "When the the north and the south. When the western part of the United States shall have received the desirty of population which it is morally cents the will, and at an early day, then will the great on pour into the treasury of the state and the sight that city, an amount of business, wealth ad particles. lation, that it would look like madees to come now .- Niles' Register.

PHILADELPHIA.

There are in Philad-Iphia and its vicing wards of thirty cotton factories, most of them an extensive scale. The average maker as spindles used in these establishment is about 1400, and the number of person study on ployed is supposed to be about three banded. There are fifteen breweries in Philadelphia

which employ one hundred and seem permy and sell, at the present reduced rates with ingramounting annually to \$300,000 in the. The price of malt liquor has been reduced with the last year about one third. The small of umbrellas annually manufactured is the \$400,000, and there are twenty-even unbulk makers.

It appears that the entire amount expected in the city, on successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water is \$1,443,585,36, of what sum the present works at Fair Mount est \$432,512.* The whole extent of pipes not think fire whole state think fire with laid, of wood and iron, is about thirty

The cost of pipes to 1824 was \$202,731,13.

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from Engla and another importation has since been make is supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well, and at as lows price as in England. Of the above sum of

are made in this country, as well, and at as low a price as in England. Of the above sum 5202,731 13 cents, only \$16,940 31 cents have been expended on imported pipes.

To defray the expenses of these operations taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rest paid for the use of the water in 1823, for the city alone, was \$26,191 5, an excess of near 2000 dislars over the interest upon the cost of the water power works. When the water shall be into duced into the adjoining districts, which is one of the price of the state of the state of the state of the water shall be into the adjoining districts, which is one of the state duced into the adjoining distri pected to take place in a short time, the income of the corporation will be considerably suggest

In 1823, the Schuylkill water was introduced by pipes into 3954 private dwellings, and ill manufactories: 401 private baths were also pited with it. The lowest sum annually pad if a private dwelling, was two dollars, and the highest, (by a public institution,) \$100.

The experience of two years has shown be

cst, (by a public institution,) \$190. The experience of two years has shown the the water-power at Fair Mount is sufficient a raise many times as much water as the city on possibly require for its consumption, and consequently, that there is a surplus power applicable to other purposes. It is mot easy to determine quently, that there is a surplus power appared to other purposes. It is not easy to determine what amount of power might be spared, but it believed to be sufficient for a very considerable number of manutactories. For the purpose d assisting the funds of the corporation, and at the same time to give facilities to manufacturing industry, it is in contemplation to extend the randown along the Schuylkill below the bridge a far as may be necessary, and to erect mile and mill-works between the race and the river, far there would be ample space. A considerable there would be ample space. A considerable number of applications have already been made for the use of water-power: there is no doubt that all will be taken, and the most beneficial finances and consequences will result to the finance trade of the city from the proposed plan.

. These works are truly noble; next to the New York Canals, they are the most magnifical and useful of any in the United States. He water when deposited and preserved in cisters properly constructed, is as good as any water can be, and sufficiently cold for use, even in the warmest weather — Niles' Register.

TEMPLE.—The first and most important lends mality, is sweetness of temper. Heaven did set TEMPER.—The first and most important requality, is sweetness of temper. Heaven did sold sold in order to be surly—it did not make them well, in order to be imperious—it did not gave them sweet voice, in order to be employed in sold of the training of the control of the contro ected

By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is

By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is ade the duty of the master, at the expiration of a service of an apprentice, to furnish him (the prentice) with a new Bible and at least two its of common appared."

The Rev. Mr. Courrox — A late London paper sites, that the Rev. Mr. Colton, author of Lacon, all arrived at Leverpool in the ship George from both America, and was immediately expected in indon.

Magnificent Reward - The Atlantic and Amerie Companies of New York, offer a re n lisstrance Companies of New York, offer a re-rd of \$5000, for the recovery of the schr. Bol-in, which was lost on the 10 h July last, in lati-de 34, longitude 68, with a cargo of lumber and beg containing about \$40,000 in doubloom. It is stated in a Boston paper, that 100,000 well-missled troops could be assembled in that city

less than a week. ess than a week.
Letter from *Paris*, of a late date, mentions
arrival of Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, in
Leapital, and that his strange costume attract-

much attention.

A letter from Marseilles states, that the brig gus, capt. Gilpatrick, from this port, had rode gus, capt. Gilpatrick, from this port, had rode a tremendous gale in Catalan Bay, in which a tremendous gale in Catalan Bay. as obliged to cut away both mass, and by

eans saved the vessel. Secretary of War is yet engaged with The Secretary of war in yet any of the jet of the proposed canal between the Popac and Ohio Rivers. A letter published in a National Intelligencer announces that the estion of its practicability is clearly settled, and is little doubt that the work will be under

n speedily. he Rev. Mr. Summerfield is officiating in

da boy in it, was overset about three miles by Alexandria by the Petersburgh steamboat. It boy was saved—but the two men were bwned. The accident, it is said. as a sturgeon, which the men had just har-

oned was dragging their boat. A company has been formed in New York for purpose of "supplying the several impor-tion to the Mediterranean with steam ves-i." Adequate profits and "very important reantile results" are anticipated from this

There can not be a more miserable, as well as a ore worthless being, than a young man of to ne, who has nothing to do but to do nothing.

A letter from Natchez, dated August 16, says We scarcely ever heard before this summer of the athing in this country as death by a stroke the Sun, but for the last six weeks there has been less than one every week. Negroes, on irms, that have been in the country 24 years are fallen instantly and died in a few hours. It said not to be owing to the heat of the Sun, as r Thermometer has not ranged higher in the le than 94 deg.

Two puncheons of beaver which were stolen or tall, when on their way from Montreal to New York have been recovered. The robbery took lace about six miles on the other side of St the carter turned off into a bye, called Coteau de hetres, being met by federates with a load of horse dung and stable er. The beaver was taken out and the hogsads filled with the substitute, and the weighting the same, the fraud passed undetected, unthe arrival of the casks in London. Since the d was discovered, a reward of five hundred

its vicinity a-

tiont of then to tage number of timents is about one actually em-tree hundred. in Philhdelphia

The smeat ctured is about seven univels

ant expected by a for introducing 85,36, of which ir Mount out of pipes now thirty-five miles

02,731,13.

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New Junicial Case, - Judge Thompson, of the States' Supreme Court, adjourned his Session at the N. York City Hall, in April . Wednesday the first instant, was the day the opening of the same court, when Mr. Van ss, the U. States' District (and of course asso-Judge, was notified that Judge Thompson uld not attend till next day, and requested to en the Court as usual. Next day, Judge tompson, lawyers, &c. attended at the usual in the City Hall, but neither marshal nor ey, nor any officer of the court, nor jury, red! On inquiry, it was found that the as-e or district judge, (Van Ness) had opened court at a Hotel, without any given reason for change. Judge Thompson of course, would go after him: Judge Van Ness proposed to ed to business; but the District Attorney fused to act with him; the Grand Jury was charged, and no Circuit Session was held!

Easton Gaze te says :- "We have intention aited for some weeks before we would unaral interest of the Eastern Short The destruction occasioned by the drought is miversal, and we lament to say that accounts from all quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far one to be benefitted by rain, and that the quantity of Corn made on the Eastern Shore will not be more han two-fifths of what it was the last year. The destruction is unexampled and almost beyond calculation.

PERU .- Bogota papers to the 18th July contain Thir.—Bogota papers to the Bun July contain mainmation of the victory of Gen. Olaneta over larrala in Peru, and of the union of a Royalist ision with Bolivar. On the 6th July, Lieute-at Colonel Campbell, one of the British Comconsers, left Bogota for Carthagena, in order shark thence for England, with the informa-which the British Ministry desired concernas affairs of Colombia. Bolivar has declined hirty thousand dollars voted him as an anfor life by the Colombian Congress. His is worthy of the magnatimous patrict.—
same paper contains the official copy of the yor alliance defensive send. same paper contains the official copy of the ly of alliance defensive and offensive conditions of the level Mexico and Colombia. All the Spanish American States, are to be invited cede to it and form a general league. It is need in the Treaty to have a general Congressions States, composed of plenipotentiaries each, which Congress is "to devise means sementing their alliance; to serve them as a need in great emergencies; to interpret their oil in great emergencies; to interpret their ies when controversies arise, and to act as er and mediator in their disputes and differthe and memator in their inspires and differ-es. This Amphietyonic scheme may be clicable and salutary. The Colombian Con-ss having passed a law permitting the Viceas naving passed a law permitting the Vice-sident of the Republic to accept a snuff-box it to him as a present by the King of England, accepted it accordingly in the beginning of

Captain M'Curdy, arrived at Baltimore, in 14 days from Laguira, reports, that five days previous has saine, commodore Daniels had departed for Porto Canello, to take command of the Colomban savy, which had been ordered to convoy to Carres the trusps desired to aid Holivar in Peru. These troups were daily arriving at La Guayra, at would associate about 12,000 men.

A letter from Pernambuco, July 29, states, that werful force was momently expected against

MARTINIQUE. - Accounts by the way of Ja-naica mention that the Island of Martinique had been until lately, in a very disturbed state. The maica mention that the Island of surfined been, until lately, in a very disturbed state. The National Guard had only a short time since been relieved from permanent duty. A Military Commission had condemned to death many of the combined by the state of mission had condemned inhabitants for conspiracy, who had under-gone their sentence; and numbers of the same class had been banished. The Island is now garrisoned by two thousand five hundred men line—and Gaudaloupe has three thousand for its protection. One French line of battle ship and a of war was the only Naval force lying a Fort Royal, Mart.

The following extract of a letter, received by the schr. Warren, Captain Remington, from Ha-vana, is from a gentleman of this city, at present in the West Indies. It imparts important infor-

" HAYANA, August 26, 1824. "I have nothing material to say, except that Rodriguez, a colonel at Matanzas, has proclaimed the Constitution. You will, I suppose, receive papers from Havana in Philadelphia, which will possibly detail the whole, but I am of opinion that it is of more importance than we are aware of, as there were yesterday two expresses from Matanzas, and the streets have been patrolled

here two nights.
"Flour has fallen from \$17 to 134."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1824.

The Carrier who delivers our paper in the N. E. district of the city, has been obliged to absent himself from duty to-day, on account of sickness in his family.- This will, no doubt, be received as a sufficient apology should any mistakes be made by the person who has temporarily taken his place.

Poreigners who may arrive in this country, with the view of settling, should have such information given them as may facilitate the objects of emigration. To become naturalized and enjoy the ights and immunities of citizenship, must be the first wish of every individual at all acquainted with the free institutions of our country; and this disposition should be sanctioned and encouraged as the surest mode of detaining among us many valuable artizans who are attracted to our shores by the impulses of curiosity, or the more general desire of improving in the comforts of life. The following will be interesting to alrens, for whose notice it is published.

1. An alien, being a free white person, who havesided within the limits of the United States five years, and filed in some competent court of jus-tice his report and declaration of intention two years, may on application be admitted a citizen.

2. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the 29th of January, 1795, or at any time between the 18th day of June, 1798, and the 14th day of April, 1802, may on application, be immediately naturalized, without the preliminary formalities of a declara-

may on application, se immediately naturalized, without the preliminary formalities of a declaration required in other cases.

3. Any alien, being a free white man, who arrived and has resided in the United States three years before his arriving at the age of 21 years, and, including the three years of his minority, five years altogether, may, on petition to some competent tribunal, be immediately admitted to become

Evidence of either of the above facts, as the case may be, must be given at the time of admission, as also of the moral character and republican principles of applicants; the competency of which, will be determined by the court.

The American Monthly Magazine seems to be gaining ground, and acquiring an established reputation in the literary world; and, taking into view the infancy of the establishment, and of the literature of the country, it will not suffer in a comparison with any periodical of its kind, European or American. The September number will add to the reputation it has already acquired: and although it is not a perfect model for a miscellaneous periodical, is decidedly the most interesting which has yet appeared. It has, in our opinion, too much of the narrative, and too little of the didactic, humourous, and sprightly. The field of review is too seldom occupied, and then at so late a day, that the public have forestalled the reviewer in his opinions. Most of appeared previouly to the establishment of the Magazine, and the editor is at least excusuble in rendering an act of justice at the earliest day in his power.

The leading editorial article, in the number, is entitled "Lord Byron and his Disciples," and is written with Dr. M'Henry's usual spirit. We have derived both pleasure and profit from the article; and, although we do not agree with him in the main in his ideas of Poetry, yet we have long been of the opinion here advanced, namely, that Lord Byron was trying "the extent of the world's acquiescence in whatever stuff he should choose to pass on it for poetry!" We should be very unwilling to acknowledge, however, that poetry consists in nothing more than harmony of dead with whom the Doctor is waging war, we

Many are Poets but without the mane; For what is poesy but to create, From overdrile g, good or id, and aim At an external life, beyond our late, And be the new Prometh, or of mets.

The number also contains two interesting Tales, both of considerable length, descriptive of rural life, and so true to nature that the annals of many villages can furnish a parallel from living characters and actual incident. "Podagra Levamen" continues a spirited, well-written paper; and the reviews of "Redgauntlet" and the "Winter at Washington," though late, are just and impartial. As a whole, the work is such as Americans may well be proud of, and we wish it encouragement by the contributions of literary characters, and the patronage of the enlightened

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of July 16, received in Boston, says—" We have no intelligence from the Northern provinces—a strong force is, however, proceeding against Pernambuco and Cears; and it is understood that Bahia may be considered in a hostile light, as also Para and Maranham."

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of July 16, received to be published as soom as the malerials are complete. There has been already numerous sketches of the illustrious eitizen, printed and distributed with natousbing rapidity among the rager and atlantic from Pernambuco, July 20, states, that a few copies of one to dispose of, compiled by a gentleman in Washington city, which gives an account of his arrest and confinement in the prison at Luxemburg, by order of the king of Prussia, and also of his subsequent imprisonment in the dungeons of Olmutz, in Austria, with the attempt made by a few friends to release him-the price is 25 cents.

It is now positively known that General La

Fayette will not arrive here before the 20th inst. He leaves New-York, this day, for Albany, and will stop at West Point on his way. As every circumstance relating to his intended visit to this city interests the community generally, we have been watchful to give such particulars respecting it as may come under our notice. The following is the route of the procession accompanying the General on entering the city, as designated by the city authorities: down Front street to Green street; up Green to Fourth; down Fourth to Arch; up Arch to Eleventh; down Eleventh to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Eighth; down Eighth to Spruce ; down Spruce to Second ; up Second to Chesnut; up Chesnut to the Triumphal Arch opposite the door of the State House. Under the centre of this arch, Gen. La Fayette will descend from the Barouche and walk under the lateral arch, which will extend from the Grand Triumphal Arch to the door of the State House; thence he will proceed to the room in which the Declaration of Independence was first proclaimed, which has been splendidly fitted up for the occasion. In this room the City Authorities, committee of Twenty-one, Judges of the courts, Society of the Cincinnati, Diplomatic Corps and distinguished strangers, will be ready to receive the General. The ceremonies in the room being completed, Gen. La Fayette and the company in the room will proceed, through the State House Yard, to Walnut street, down Walnut street to Third, and down Third to the Mansion House The Procession, after the General has left it at the Triumphal arch, will move forward up Chesnut to Seventh street; up Seventh to Market street; up Market to Broad street; and thence out Broad street northwardly. The different societies will be at liberty to leave the procession at any time after entering Broad street, taking care not to cross the line as they move off. Gov. Shulze has signified his intention of being present on this occasion, and will accom pany the Gen. in the Barouche. The printers as a ody have resolved to join in the procession, and they invite all persons who may belong to the profession in the city and county of Philadelphia, to participate with them in paving respect to the great friend of political and rational freedom,

Major General Cadwalader has issued the sub equent orders to the commanders of the different corps attached to the first Division of Pennsylvania Militia, dated Sept. 7th. "The volunteers of the first and second brigades, under their respective brigadier Generals, will be concentrated on the Frankford Road, half a mile beyond the first turnpike gate, on the morning of the day of General La Fayette's arrival in the city, at ten o'clock. An officer of the division staff will designate the points of formation. A salute will be fired as General La Fayette enters the field. A review of the division will then take place, after which the line of march will be taken up for the city. The first and second troops of city cavalry, and the county troop, captain Breck, with such other troops as may intimate to the Major general a desire to join the detachment, will rendezyous at Morrisville, to receive General La Payette on his entrance into the state, and to escort him to Philadelphia: the senior captain taking the command, and reporting himself to the gentlemen deputies from the city corporation, who will regulate the movements of the party. The time of the rendezvous will be hereafter communicated. It being understood that many corps of volunteers from the neighbouring counties, and from our sister state of New Jersey, have expressed a desire of uniting with the division on this interesting occasion, the Major general will feel honored in receiving them into his command for the day. The commandants of such corps will lose no time in reporting to him, in order point out the most certain and speedy modes of transmitting to them intelligence of the day of the General's entry, as soon as it may be known. The whole of the cavalry will be arranged into squadrons, and the senior officer will be designated to take command. The several corps of artillery will be under the orders of Colonel Prevost, who will apportion them duly to the brigades. The Brigadier Generals will receive such further orders in regard to details, as may be required. A place in the column will be assigned to all officers of the division, not on duty with their corps, who may appear mounted, on the day."

We would call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. WILLIAM P. numbers; on the contrary, with the illustrious Shits, in this day's paper, who has lately established a Seminary in this city, for the instruction of young gentlemen in a general course of English Literature. Mr. Smith received a very extensive vernacular education at Gray's and Wylie's Academy; and at an examination held at the close of his studies, at which was present the late Dr. William Rogers, George C. Potts, A. M. E. S. Ely, A. M. David Lewis, Esq. John Craig, A. M and John Sykes, Esq. he obtained from these gentlemen the most flattering testimonials as to his attainments in the English language, particularly in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy. In addition to this, he has had several years experience as Assistant to a very excellent institution, whose plan he has acquired, and we hope he will receive a due proportion of public favour.

A Biography of the life and character of La FARTTE, with the incidents that transpire during his progress through the nation, is contemplated, who was conversing with a friend in a store close

at hand, he ran to the some of distern, plunged in, seizert the poor man by the arm, and held him antil the assistance of a boat came and took them in. James P. Kid, (the name of this noble youth) in. James P. Kid, (the name of this noble youth) is a midshipman in our nave, and has been serving his country ever since the fitting out of the expedition against the pirates. He has just returned in the United States ship John Adams. It would be well to mention that this is the third or would be well to mention that this is fourth instance of Mr. Kid's highly meritorious work. In the harbor of Boston, in 1821, Kid then being attached to the Independence 78, a boy was discovered by the crew of that ship sinking A boat was immediately pushthrough the ice. A boat was immediately push-ed off to rescue him. Kid was among the num-ber. The boat being too much impeded by the ice, Kid got out and ran a considerable distance, and after breaking through the ice several times, he succeeded in gaining the boy, and holding him until the boat arrived. For this meritorious action the Humane Society presented him with a gold medal, with an appropriate inscription. This medal was in his pocket at the time he rescued It would be well if the Hi mane Society of this place were to present medals

The Mexican Congress have solemnly recognized ALL the Public Debts of the Mexican Government, however contracted, or under whateversys-Yellow Fever in New Orleans .- There were no

new cases of Yellow Fever reported to the Board of Health of New Orleans, on the 11th and 12th uit. Thirty seven interments were reported for the week ending on the 9th, viz : 3 by Yellow Feer; 4 by Malignant do.; 2 of Billions do.; 1 of Putrid do.; 1 of Remittent do.; and 6 of Pever, the type of which is not designated. The remainder of various diseases.

COMMUNICATION. Mesors. Editors,—It is pleasing to behold the new dress which many of our public buildings have assumed, in expectation of the arrival of our illustrious Guest. The State House, which have assumed, in expectation of the arrival of our illustrious Guest. The State House, which has, for many years, in its outward appearance, been a disgrace to our city, has, within a few days past, received the benefit of the painter's brush; the yard of this venerable building has recently undergone some beautiful repairs. The Philadelphia Library has also been newly painted, together with many others. But there are still two others which exhibit but a "sorry" appearance—the University of Pennsylvania, and the old Court House; the former of these buildings, where "science has spread her branches," and "learning has held her seat" for many years, bears evident marks of the school-boy's mischief: the pillars of the hall—the window-sashes, doors, the pillars of the hall—the window-sashes, doors &c.—every thing which can be cut, carry with them incontrovertible evidence of the skill with which he can manage a knife; the very steps which he can manage a knife; the very steps look as though the roaring cannon had been pouring out its thunder upon them; and the win-dows themselves have not been able to withstand the "peltings of the pittless storm." I understand the Trustees have given orders to have this building splendidly illuminated; but I sin-cerely hope they will have the broken pains removed in the mean time. If there is no other way to have it put in order, I should suppose the neighbours would be willing to subscribe something towards it; or maybe a better way would be to have a town meeting called for the and appoint a Committee of two from ea to go round and get subscriptions to defray the expenses of placing that and the old Court House corner of Second and Market streets, in such repair as shall be worthy the occasion.

MELPOMENE.

COMMUNICATION.

The Kensington Glass factories being now in operation, it is particularly requested of those citizens and strangers, whom curiosity may in visit and inspect the works, that they will not, either by money, presents or persuasion, procure from the workmen, Singing Glasses or other Glass Trinkets, as the formation of these articles tends very much to impede the progres of their work.

To many, the refusal of these trifles may appear selfish, but to the considerate, and those aced with the great expence of such an establish ment, any explanation of the above will be un-necessary. The Gates will be closed, and "No necessary. The Gates will be Admission" allowed on Sundays.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sept. 4, Ship Haleyon, Wooster, Liverpool, Mdze,
Schr. Aruithia Bell, Fearvon, Aux Cayes, 14 days, Coffee, &c.
Brig American, Neal, Buenon Ayres, via Quarantine, Hides,
Schr. Maria, Frice, 5t. Jago, via Quarantine, Sugar, &c.
Schr. Pegasus, Stoteman, Matanzas, Quarantine, Sugar, &c.
Brig Olive Branch, Jernigan, Santa Martha, 24 days, NicaReal Coffee, Control Company, Stoteman, Stateman, Stat

Drig Onive Brauch, Jernigan, Santa Martha, 24 days, Nica-ragua Wood & Cottlor.

Bri, James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira, 14 days, Ship Charles, Dow, Bordeaux & Zedays, Brandy, Almonds,&c CLEARANCES.

Sept. 4, Brig Commodore Poster, Shankland, St. Thomms.
Brig Adeline, Martin, Montevideo.

6, Brig Huppy Return, Holbrook, Maracasho.
Brig Felenana, Brown, New-Orkano.

9, Min Recovery, Brown, Buenos Ayres.

Schr. Independence, St. Johns, N. B.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. in Washington city, by the Rev. Mr. Lynd, Mr. JOHN S. USTICK, of Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss REBECCA SHIELDS, dashghter of the late Capt. Robert Shields, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Reverend Dr. Hucley. Mr. JOHN ELLER, to Miss MARY MAGDALENA DUFF, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Reverend Mr. Piggot, Mr. WILLIAM FUTCHER, to Miss CATHARINE TOLBERT, all of this city.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the evening of the 9th inst. Mrs. SARAH R11 CHIE, consort of the late Robert Richie, Esq. On Sunday, the sth inst. in the 18th year of her age, NORAH, wife of Charles Culman.

On the lat mst. at Washington city, Mr. JOHN McLAUGH-LIN, Frinter, late of Lancaster county, (Pa.)

On Wedneday afternoon in the 2sth year of her age, Mrs. SUSANNAH BARNHURST.

On Sardnay, the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. BENJAMIN ANDERSON.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. Mr. HENRY CLARK, in the 37th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the ring of her age.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. JANE DILWORTH, in the 23d year of her age.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. JANE DILWORTH, in the 23d year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY PUR. DON, after a long illness, age 74.

On Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst. at 5 elook, ABIGALE RASER, in the 16th year of her age.

On 'unday night last, after a short illness, Mr. EVAN OWEN, age 448 year.

On "attorday morning, the 4th inst. SAMUEL ANTHONY, in the 28th year of her age.

Owen, aged 48 years.
On Saturday morning, the 4th inst. SAMUEL ANTHONY, in the 28th year of his age.

Beaths during the past week.
Adults. Children. To
adelphia, 34 41
York, 32 54 Philadelphia, New York, 34 41 73
New York, 32 54 86
Baltimore, 14 17 31
Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 35
children under five years of age. In New York,
there were 44—and in Baltimore 15.

La Fayette Meeting.

The Young Men (Printers) of the Cay and County of Philadelphia, who have not attained the age of maturity, and are desirous of forming a Procession for the purpose of welcoming to our city the venerable Compatitot in arms of our liteatrious forefathers, when he shall think per per to honour it with his presence, are required to attend a Meeting this evening. (Itth inst) at half past o'cleck, at the hone of hirs analiwood, at the corner of Dock and Sprucostreets.

Hibernian Greens,

MEET every Tuesday evening in Bradshaw's Hotel, in Chemut, below 51sth street. Persons desirous of uniting themselves to the Company are invited to seem the meetings.

N. W. OECKSON, Secretary,
N. B.—Drill on Wednesday evening, 18th inst. at ro'clock, in the State House Yard.

CERCU

THIS EVENING, SEPT. 11, 18 The performance to communes with a new NTH hills by right beautiful thousand STPL VAULTING-By the whole troop of Plymous assisted by Managa Jones t and the

In the course of the evening, the HUNTED TAYLOR. SLACK ROPE, by Mr. STUKER, who will go through

wonderful performances
HORREMAN HAP by Mr. Yeaman, in which he will
duce the P.F. S. 142 by Mr. Lycoman, in which he will
duce the P.F. S. 142 by WOLLEC; or Ladies'
Faris, Riding Matter, Mr. Lawson—Clown, Mr. Lee,
GRAND TRANSPOLINE, by Mr. Asten, who sair
automishing leaps over Garters, through Bulleon,
eltide with a wonderful nonested over seven foreign.
HORKE W. NSHAP by Marter Sweet, popul to Mr. B.
The whole to conclude with the Grand Mrie Drams.

Tickets 50 cents - Pit 25 cents - Children 1 f age, with families, admitted to the Bote

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER.

(PRecollections for the Public. TPHE public will recollect that the sooner the tickers the Union Canal Lettery, 13th Class, are disposal as the earlier the Lettery will be determined. They will be resoliect that the Tickets will shortly advance to 7 Delar and that now they sho be had for a—the naving of a deal is an object worthy of recollection now a days. They we further recoilect that this Lottery was granted for the avancement and improvement of Internal Navigation, it behaves every individual to come forward and by a parchave of a Ticket or share aid in facilitating this grantly and important undertaking—their venture may be the simple that the priching them for tills. Amount in the states

87,750 DOLLARS.

All to be distributed in a minutes !!! ? Whole tickets, \$6 00 Quarters

Certificates of Packages, containing nine Whole packages \$33 60 | Quarter

Tickets may be had at the above rates until October, on which day they will advance to fix'e UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTLESTS CLASS—NEW BERIES. Prize of \$5000 do 1000 500 597 12 828 887,750 6014 Prizes.

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at PORTUNE,

P. CANTIELD'S

ennaylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Cheina trees, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank. The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this flice as soon as drawn.

A FRENCH CLASS.

TAYLOR respectfully informs those gardeners who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the Pran-Language, that he patroness to commence teaching the as Language to an EVENING CLASS, on Monday the sith October, For further particular analysis at Planth Second street, directly opposite Planth street opport apartments,

N. B.—C. T. gives private lessons to jumple of both six in the above language, as well as in any part of an Kenjil and Mathematical education.

J. COX's SEMINARY,

courage ment afforded him, and informs them that he is gared Mr. John B. Incomb to teach ide LATI. FRENCH Languages, and to assist in teaching ALL BRANCHES of useful knowledge connected with a ENGLISH Education, and is encouraged to hope for excrtions and experience to give office satisfaction who may honour him with their confidence in the ed-of their children; and respectfully tolicits a continua-the support and patronage of the public. Terms made: at the Senimary.

By John Mortimer, for Job Palmer, 74 & Second et.

The American Monthly Magazine,
FOR September, 1824, Vol. 2. No. 9. Contents: Lond By
ron and his Disciples; The Weeding Day; Redgandler; the Yooth of Gebius; the Shricking Ghost; Tedagrae
Levamen; a Winter in Washington; Remarks on Adam
Sauth's Theory of Moral Sestiments. Anadates and Observations: English Private Life; a Tarkish Pastoral; Party
Colours; Three Travellers. Peery—An Me on the visit of
General La Fayette to the U. States; the Rainbow; Reenings
to Miss Catha line Stevenson on her leaving school; Adleu
to Bedford Springs. Miscellaneous—Retrospect of Feditics;
To Correspondents.

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OPFICE,
No. 3 North Sixth street, ad door above Market
THE Sutaerisher bega leave respectfully to inform his friends
and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above
place; where he offers his services in the pucchase and ank
of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deds, bonds morigages agreements, bills
of sale, assignments, powers of attorney articles of on partnership leases. Re. als, involvents bonds and petitions, lead
and other writings in the line of convexaneing—likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, and notes of hand
discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or
services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

CHARLES M. PACE

N. B. A Register is regularly kept spen for entering farmeity property, and ground rents for sale—where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or self.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.

TRHE Subscriber, late pupir of the Rev. Dr. Gray, and the Rev. Dr. Wylie, respectfully informs his friends and the par lie, that he commenced on Monday, the studience, a School for the instruction of young conference, in the different hranches of English Literature, including Machine and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriberts and Philosophy.

The matics and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriter has had overal years experience in teaching as Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Crawford, and in various Boarding Schools, and as he intends to observe the same course of instruction and discipline so successfully persued by Mr. Grawford, he hopes that the vouth committed to his care, will receive the same advantages they did under that celebrated instructor. Reading and Elecution will be taught upon the principles of the late Mr. Fennell, and certicular attention will be raid to Pennanship. Terms, Eight dollars per quarter. Small chikiren, Five dollars per function, will be taken to propose a satisfied room for Napopils they will be received at his residence, No. 181, South Teath attention.

WILLIAM P. SMITH.

WILLIAM P. SMITH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1824.

REFERENCES.
Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. Rev. Dr. Ely, Rev. George C. Potts,
Rev. Mr. Bedell; William Rawle, John bergeam, Joseph
Reed. C. J. Ingersoll, S. Badger, Enquires Major Gen. Cadwainder, Gen. R. Patterson, and Dr. S. Jackson.

N. B. Attendance at Boarding Schools and in families as
usual.

Philadelphila. August 13th, 1824.

From a long acquaintance with Mr. Smith, I have no healtation to say, that in my opinion, his cha acter, literary attainments, and experience in teaching, catitle him to a respectable share of public patronage.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE.

* * The Young Men (Apothecaries) of the City and Liberties, are requested to attend a Meging on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at J. Dempses's Motel, Second Street, near Walnut, for the purpose of festilying their respect due to the Champion of Freedoms-General La Fayette,

NB.—The daily papers will please copy the above,
Sept 10, 1824.

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

I NSOLVENTS can have their Petitions legally drawn, and be beamers attended to throughout, on the most reasonable terms, by applying at No. J. North Sixth street, ad door above Market street.

WEAVERS WANTED, FOR BED TICK and other good work. Steady men will find constant employ by applying at the first frame house in Poplar Lane, about New Fourth birect.

Montgomery Beneficial Society, Of the City and County of Philadelphia. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as the Stated Mercing on Monday evening, the Bith inst. at half past 7 of clock, at the usual place, as business of importance relating to the Society will be brought forward, sept. 11—11

A BRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 52
Henk street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowret prices.—scpt 4

Bo Will. IAMS, Deutist, No. 173 Vine at. above sta-performs all operations on the TRETH, as a rate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratia—stig 14

EPIGRAM.

re never sets a part in vain, the an Atheist, shall this fact explain, the glow-worm does her power produce rish lustre, for so little use?"

funt fellow, who, by chance, stood by, set he said, and made him this reply:

re, (quoth he.) explains her gain design; neart to mortily all pride like thine, a n'er an insect's tail such light she apread, left such durinear in a coxcomb's head."

Maundy, of Canterbury, Dr. Hadeliffe, and Or. Cose, spending an evening together, were very point. "Here, brother Case," says Dr. Radchiffe, "it's health to all the fools, your patients."—
"Thank you, good brother," replied Case, "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice."

It is said that Constantius, the father of Constanable number of Christians in United d an edict, requiring them to renounce Chris-iv, or quit their places. The far greatest part and resolutely gave up their ements and prospects, in order to preserve a conscience; but a few cringed and renounced growness and prispects, in order to preserve a good conscience; but a few cringed and renounced Christianty. When the emperor had thus made full proof of their disposition he turned out every one who had complied, and took all the others in again, giving this as a reason for his conduct, that there who would not be true to Christ, would not be ould not be true to Christ, would

ng the surest symptoms of amendment in a sick person is the growing indifference he ex-hibits for the visits of his physician. This obser-vation is illustrated by the following conversation, which passed between Bouvart and a French Marvation is illustrated by the following conversation, which passed between Bouvart and a French Marquis, whom he had attended during a long and severe indisposition. As he entered the chamber on a certain occasion, he was thus addressed by his patient—"Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart, 1 feel quite in spirits, and I think my fever has left me." "I am sure of it," replied the Dector; the very first expression you used convinces me of it." "Fray explain yourself." "Nothing more easy; he first days of your illness, when your hie was in danger, I was your dearest friend; as you began to get better, I was your good Bouvart, and now I am Mr. Bouvart—depend upon-it you are quite well."

The force of imagination.—There is a very singular anecdore of the force of imagination record ad in the annals of the Theatre—when Banks' tragedy of the Earl of Essex was first acted, a soldier atrod sentinel upon the stage entered so thep o the distress of the scene, that, in the delu and immediately soized her to make her

The following beautiful sentence is extracted from the "Sketch Book." The sentiment is most

tender.

"As the vine, which has long twined its grace ful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with careasing tendrils, and bind up its stattered boughts, so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that Woman, the more dependant ornament of man in win is the mere dependant ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his sature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

FRUIT TREES.—The following experiment will effectually protect fruit trees from the ravages of the Caterpillars —A clod of earth moulded and the top of the trunk of the tree is the whole round the top or the trink of the tree is the whole of the process. From the hour that this opera-tion is performed, the insects, even in the most remote branches, will begin to fall, and the tree will, in a short time, be wholly free from this des-tructive incombrance. It is true that the animal will attempt to renew his depredations, but as soon as he arrives at the ring of the earth, which should be regarified to remain, he will hasten with should be permitted to remain, he will hasten with more rapidity than be attempted the ascent.

TO DESTROY COCK ROACHES.

The correspondent in the American Farmer of the 25th inst. may be assured that the common Heliebore root, found on low grounds and near

Helichore root, found on low grounds and near water courses in Maryland and Virginia, is as completely destructive to the cock roach, as arsenic or corrosive sublimate to the human roce.

Chip if with a kufe, and strew it where the roaches will find it. They cat it with avidity and as certainly perish.—Known from actual experience.—Amer. Farmer.

LA FAYETTE BADGES.

PILE public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, (which were adopted at a late meeting of the citizens) representing an elegant and correct Dances of Oca. LA FATEUE, are now ready and for sale at the Strew of Mr Thomas De above, No. 283 Market street Also, at No. 200 Market street.

DARBY'S REPOSITORY. SUBSCHIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectio shows at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Farnet, concer-rounts and Wakout streets, and at the relator's house, No. North Seventh street.

CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia

Philadrape.

Philadrape.

Philadrape.

University and Parasols, by only making, so as to render in the roterest of all who while to use arise by m in lose to chill, as he makes to order, and render, if required, for one year grate, For sale at the hove place, as thousand Castion Washing Cares, those cities moved to order on about on dellar so cents; and all bands made to order on about ones. Whatehouse for Luther' Bounets, Corners Sc. leybax meast. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

UNION ACADEMY.

This emergines of this catallishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 86th inst. In the figure apartment, super-listened by the subscriber, are taught, all the temcont, requisite to a substantial, temale, English beheaten WM J BLUCK.

WM. J. HEDLAND The Boy's Apartment, conducted joineds by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches a ught in this reven, and the terms in bath, will be made known at the institution, No. 42 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK, PDWIN VOUNG.

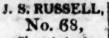
FOUND.

A BOCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Problemy Notes and effect papers which may be useful to the owner. Any permy proving property, may have the same by applying to Auron Nicholis, saw tooker, Hamilton Village, and physing expresses.

Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

100438 HALL at the view of the North Carolina. No.
230, hostly Front store, Lebou Alamad, include garpana has force of the North Carolina and hima risk report of Turks Soup and Poppergot, for these
may faces them, with their company. mg. 31—51

JOB PRINTING. description, inmity and on, military by encount, adjusts prices, by ATRIARIAN & ALERANAN and sales sales back of No. Al Market sales, for



Chesnut street, Has for sale a genera of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1-tf



The New Waveriy Novel, Redgauntiet, 50

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentarie transport of the British and Burkin and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Churcis; Calmer's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries, as action, or for case advertiser; nurchases mostly at anction, or for case advertiser; nurchases mostly at anction, or for case. advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for rivate sale, he feels confident of being able to an any in the trade, and all Books sold warrs

erfect.
67' Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns
Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book
Andrews and a variery of Gueck, Latin, Spanish, French zen; and a variety of Grock, Latin, Spanish, French ed for Book-hinding



CARRIAGES.

as low as possible, old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.
WILLIAM CANNON.



THE WEST CHESTER STAGE.

TONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, bursday and Statutay at Seen of clock in the morning, for feet Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monar, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning. All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

All laggage, at the Owners' risk, JOSEPH TAYLOR, N. B., — Joseph Taylor Acturns his thanks to his friends for in past support, and hopes by strict attention to their ac-numedation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it ching a central situation for business. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

UNB from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 241 Market Fret, Severth, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Chird, Fift ith days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, e. Phirotycile, dines at Kimberton, and arrives up at 4 o'clock — R. .

Travellers by the following Routes TAKE NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages.

I FAVEN and arrives at the utberriber's, in the following Leorder, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darbs and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'cook A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For wats to Philadelphia apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, nign of James A. Bayard, and for wats to Wilmington, apply at the United States Growerst Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Thirdset; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusor, No. 3, south third street, and Laylor's Inn (Cross Reys) No. 18, north Fourth street, and Laylor's Inn (Cross Reys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Hubidelphia, Fare, one doilar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stages

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stages

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage.

Vill run daily, (Sun-ays excepted)—leaving George ek's lun. Eikton, at 6 octock, b. M. and arrive at Will n at 10 octock, A. M. Returning, leaves Ell landback

Wilmington and Georgetown New-Castle, St.

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Sanyrna, Dover and Milford, Will run three times a week-leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn. Wil ingtor, every Monday, Wedresday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 8 o'clock, P. M. Keterning, heaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wedresdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives as 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day—Fare through five dollars and 25 o'clock, B. in the service of the servi House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, res.
House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, res.
Chempeake Bay to Nactolik.
Wilming ton and Chestertown
Wilming ton and Chestertown,
Warnick, or

Mat Siage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Rombs.

Georgetoien Cross Roccia.

Will run three timbs a week, leaving Eh Lamboen's Inn
Microttgoin, on Mondays, Wolfessdays and Fridays, at 7
chocks, A.-M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaver Procok's Inn. Chesterioum, on Tue-sdays, Thursdays and Sutridays, at seven o'clock, A.-M. and arrives at Wilnington, at
tree, o'clock, P. M.— this Lue is convected with the Easten
doi: btage. Face to Classifiction, three dollars.

Bill LAMBORN, Propriets:



FARE REDUCED to \$2.

For a Passage to Acte Lork.

Through in one day in the Chinem Coach, and New Bruntwick. The Steam Boat Albonarie, haves the apperate of at a cyclek a Medical Manusche, have the apperate of at a cyclek A. Medical Boat Albonarie, haves the apperate of at a cyclek A. Medical Boat Albonarie, haves the apperate of at a cyclek A. Medical Boat Albonarie, have the manusches to New Brunswick, and take the degrant Means side of Market street what every day (Surdays excepted) at 6 o'slock A. M.—For Bordestown, from thence is excepted to 6 o'slock to M.—For Bordestown, from thence is conclusive to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Stram Beat Legislater, and arrive in New York the same atternoon—Fare only two children.

Fare only two children.

Fare only two children.

Fare only two children.

Fare satt apply at C. Barley't, Mansion Bouse Hotel, Bouth Third Street, and at N., on Bouth 1 und Street, No. 13 Market attrect, and of the Captain on board the boat.

The Abermarle will leave the same whart every foundly a tweet o'slock. A. M. for Boardington, Beisrol inst. Bordentows, Feturaing the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar, Pare to Treasun, 87 1-2 cells.

July 24—15



BALM OF COLUMBIA,

likewise makes whiskers and beares grow rapous). Correst the Daudrouff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were hald at 30 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was hold in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever an old, by applying it occasion ally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per buttle, half a bottle fifty cents, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 83.1-2. South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is

No. 53 1-2. South Front street, and No. 11. North Fount street Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It also sold at Mrs. THATCHER's, No. 447 Pearl stree. New York. ENGLISH EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgment to his friends and the public for past favours, and inform them that the duties of his reminary will be resumed on Mon lay the 23d of August

J. COX,
No. 87 Filhert street, first door below Tenth,
N. B. Persons who prefer making payment in any of the
following articles viz:—Hardware, Dry Goods, Stationary,
Chairs, Cabinet Ware, &c. will be accommodated, if immediate application is made as above,
ang 14—cow it

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

the major of the control of the cont CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the lospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a shuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrotulous comlaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate uleers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swalm's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial disease.

"Prolessor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Penn-ylvania, Sc."
"Philadelphia, February 10, 1823."

"Thave applied the Panacca of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely effectious, especially in secondary syphills and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alims House Infirmary, &c.

"February 17, 1823."

AGENTS. Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street, New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 131 Broadway, opposite John street

R. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 111 Brontway, opposite some street.

Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer

Pittsbury, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists,

Billmagton, (Del.)—Joseph Brimphurst, Druggist,

Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street,

Billmagno, City—William Conton, Druggist,

Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists,

Norfist—C. Hall, Booka Her.

Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildee, Druggist,

Charleson, (S. C.)—S huard, Druggist,

Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Pruggist,

Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Pruggist,

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them

to come to this city, and place themselves under the pro
prictor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medi-ne, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in va-ous ways. Some are selling Sasiaparella and other strains, specified the graining medicine with modases, &c. making rec bottles out of one—this retail ing some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instrances, otracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the ge-ne medicine would have proved instantly effications— therefore deem it a daty I owe the public, to acquaint out, that it is unpossible, from the very nature of its con-

Price S3 per bottle, or \$30 per dozen.

William Swaim, No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia Philadelphia, May 7, 1824.

TOOTH-ACHE

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

he guns, "Pine 23 cents. Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache "Price 50 cents, LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbatic Guns, and to tastes the teeth, and restore the fisch when lost—brice 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficient and at the same time innocent; for all by S. MILTORD, No. 161, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—15

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DODES ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Barkeepers,
Coachmen, Waters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Parainsmen,
Civoms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—
Also, Wet Murses. To Bind, White and Colored Beys and
Citris, of different ages, Property to sell or let entered gratis.
The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons,
the adjusted of the same is respectfully solicited; and the
duct in such a manner as to give universal
with ending the development of the confidence and support.—
Persons of every description, having good recommendations
or references, will find every facility in appelying them.

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufactures and the public in generals that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40.

SOUTH THAIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attestion, to merit the patronace of a generous public.

Turning to Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood, Turning Lathes make and repaired,
Hilliard Balle of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for viver Pens,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory and some Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Ivory Brack, Tapa and Dies made and repaired,
Gold R. Silver Smahls Turning,
Misseless and Engline Work,
Gold R. Silver Smahls Turning,
All sorrows and Engline Work to send patterns of such masts of Machines, are invited to send patterns of such masts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Boilers,
Raddet, Funon Wheels, Bobbins, Spandels, Pilers, Ec. which
Ill be pana tunify attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices.

PRINTS: who intend making application for the benefit of the existing isocleent laws, are informed, that they can have their pertions carefully not tearly successed the two scales. Electrical colors of the consideration of the consideration

TO THE ELECTORS Of the City and County of Philadelphia ESPECTFULLY offer myself to a Candidate of fine of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next

WILLIAM M.CORKLE. August 11, 1824. [21-91

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of CoUNIY COMMISSIONER, at the last General Election, encourages me sign to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully softicity your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant, july 31—41

CONRAD WILE.

CONRAD WILE.

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SAPARATED

For the Good of the AFFLICTED. Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

A S prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Husson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, asthmas and Fains about the Breast, and other affections of the large leading to Consumption; a very few dones willoften the use in season, allay the irritation and to convention the season of the season of the season of the season of the convention of the season of the

NEW CERTIFICATES.

NEW CERTIPICATES.

1 Hereby Cettily, That for more than a year previous to 1821. I was afflicted with a trouble-some and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many whout causing profuse sweating, and after trying many brops, prepared by J. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them;

them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Dropa in my family, and hi wing been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the curs of coughs, I herety certily, that a daughter of mine was sweetly afflicted with a cough for about a year pavious to his summer of 1800, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians, but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Heing informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience theretory, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public.

MOSES KIMBALL.

on-in-law had for some time been supposed to be just covery of a Consumptive complaint, when ladvised his nake a trial of Anderson's Cough Brops, and from the use hem, he has so far recovered his health as to be again all of attent to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon, Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

AL50.

DR. J. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesake and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West comer of Market and Second streets,
SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH &
PEARSOLL, No. 118 Market street; EDWAFD B, GARRIGUES, No. 215 Market-street; DOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON,
corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE,
No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West.
Chester, Fram.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHN,
SON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States

construction of sentences, reary rules and remarks which are not even mentioned in the usual Grammars, and which, therefore, can never be learned from them: 2d. His rules and remarks are readily comprehended by his pupils; and 3d. A great saving of time and expense is effected by studying his system. We therefore recommend it to all who wish so obtain a perfect knowledge of English Crammar. August 10, 1824. GEORGE DANNAKER, No. 16, DAVID MOODY, Teacher, No. 14, Strawberry street; ELIJAH MITCHELL, No. 55, and GEORGE H. BALL, No. 199 Market street.

To accommodate the Ladies, who may wish to obtain the knowledge of English Grammanr, in an easier way than by the books, the subscriber has taken that large and any room, di-rectly over Mr. Bu k's clothing store, corner of Sixth and Chesnut, where will be admitted, in addition to those already engaged.

Engaged.

THREE CLASSES OF LADIES

The first, from 8 to 10 the second from 10 to 12, A.M.—
The first, from 2 to 4, P. M. Ladie-will be admitted into any one of these classes at its dollars a quarter; into shother class at five, and into the other class at four dollars a quarter.

another class at five, and into the other class at four dollars a quarter.

The subscriber pledges himself, that many of the Ladies who may attend all the classes during one quarter, will obtain a more correct know lodge of this scenner, than any man has acquired be can acquire from the usual systems in the whole of his life. He is authorised to enter into this piedge, from the circumstance, that his system contains many rules, definition and other particulars, which are indispensably necessary to a correct and speedy knowledge of Grammar, and which have never been suggested in books, nor have they entered into the thoughts of those who track Grammar in the usual way; of course, the authors of pristured Grammars, and all those who teach by them, not having studied the subscriber's system, are wholly incompetent (except the teachers manced) to express any apmion concerning it, because they are profoundly ignorant of the principles that are peculiar to his system. Ladies are invited to call, when convenient to the candidate of the land of the properties of the convenient to the cauchy, and attend to the leasons of one day, gratis.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN,

Will be admixted to attend in the evening, as usual.

Will be admitted to attend in the evening, as usual. Some pupils have sequired a better knowledge of Grammar by this system, in the evenings of six works than the author of any printed Grammar even sequired. Gentlemen are invited to call, and observe the lessons of an examine continuous.

evening, gratia.

The further information apply to William Rawks and The naw Kittera, Esquirer, counsellors at law John Barelay, Esq. President of the N. L. Hank; Daniel H. Miller, Esq. Member of Congress Dr. Elwin Attee, Seventh arreet; the Rev. James Wittsunk, Teacher of Latin and Greek, in the University of Pennsylvania; and John bitewart, Teacher, in Bread Street, aug. 21—34

TO LET.

IN Frankford, that well known House, Store and Lot adjoining, (at present occupied by Joseph Wilson,) in Charch streets, sear the Presbytevian Barving Ground. For particulars apply to CHRIST OPHIER BRAZIER, No. 3 Chancery Lane, or on the Premises.

BOARDING.

Young Gentleman's Academy North West corner of Union and The Entrance No. 63 Union street.

orthography, Rend of P. Cond's hostners, graphy, Boul-kerping, and History, Thanghr the most useful branches of the la Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Monfeles and solids, Navigation, Survey, and State of the la Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Monfeles and solids, Navigation, Survey, and Trigonometry, Monfeles and Solids, Navigation, Survey, and Trigonometry, Monte of the Control of

ADVICE EXTRA

DAVED BUTTON

reflections which follow:

Each heated pare, with him chass,
Dreams nought but of elections.

And Adams's, Jarkson's, Crawfach's has,
Fill all their sage reflections:

But souls more bright, with windom this
More fisteful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright.

By FOR TUNE'S voice obeying,

But if intent on party bent, The dregs of old affection. Let all your party rage be spe-in wealth's sublime election Your tickets shoose with happi

UNION CANAL LOTTERY THIRTERNTH CLASS-

5072 6924 Prizes

P. L DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, S. W. smera Chemtal Third streets. Where have been recently sold and immediatelysis-i-capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 2000; tol 100; juides 80's, &c. Ste. innumerable. july 24—tf To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off, And now right plainly see; The wondering people no more seed, For GIBBS is wed to the! Phetus was groomsman—and Ersto For G1BBS is wed to thee!

Phetus was groomsman—and Ersto
Showed less of sterness than old Pisse!
When Hymen joined you, hand in band,
Ceres was near, her stores bettowing;
Pomouto bid the pregnant land,
With richness and with grain be glowing!
Robigus gave his corn. nor feared
That G1BBS his treasure fairly sharedPactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to thin;
This Heathen fable may a legion.
Observe !—Time's forlock take in time,
Eson probe true, although in field.

In the Union Canal Lettery, THIRTEENTH CLASS-NEW SERII

To be drawn positively on the 28th October SCHEME. 850,000 6000 2300 2300 9900 354,3 S5000 is 1000 is 6 prizes of 6072 6924 Prizes,

17550 Tickets at \$5-Shares in proportion. H GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE

No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Prize Tickets in the Baltimore. New York, and Sesouter-ies are taken for each on Tickets at the above of

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

P. CANFIELD

A GAIN renders his sincer acknowledgment to his first and the public for the very likeral patrongs his respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the fallow scheme, which harranged on pure mathematical president were its predecessors. The perfect fainness of he were its predecessors. The perfect fainness of he was not lottery towards adventurers, the low price of scheme and the small number or them in the 13th class method the small number or them in the 13th class method with the very short period to elasse before in scheme in the 15th class period in the very short period to elasse before in scheme in the 15th class method in the price for which these lotteries were price with the price for which these lotteries were price with the price for which these lotteries were price with the price for which the lotteries were price with the price for which the lotteries were price with the price for which the lotteries were price of the price of the price for which the lotteries were price of the price of th

package of whole tickets, will be 24 dellars and 50 or UNION CANAL LOTTERY. THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Prize of \$5000 do 836432 6914 Prizes.

Sept 250
Sept 25 5072 do

P. CANFIELD'S Pennsylvania Come Lettery Office, No. 107, Charmed Nourly opposite and homeon the Pear Office and United States States.

The case of wants will be advanced for present of the Come of the

Why strike

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